

THE
UNITED STATES
Miller

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 8.

MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1892.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

1892.

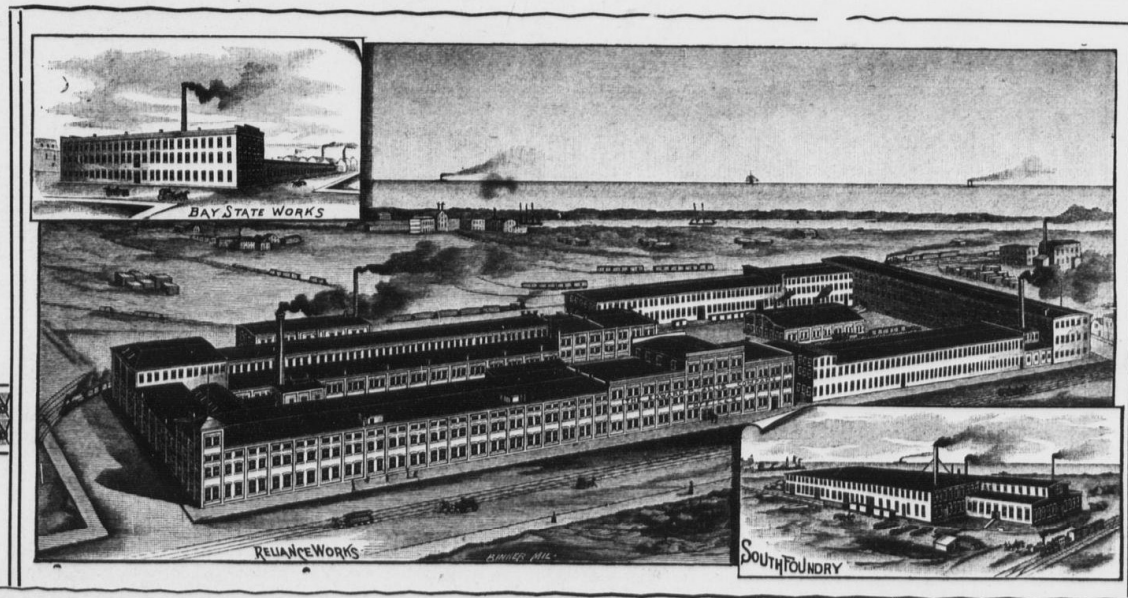
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In a short time we will be prepared to place before millers, some new features in

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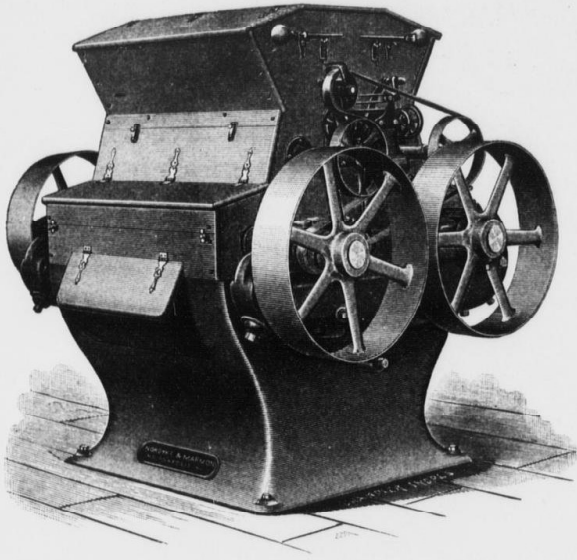
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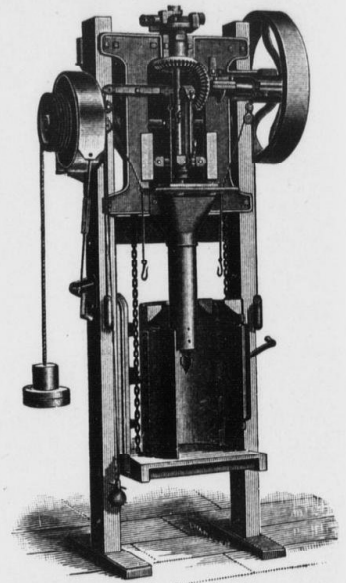


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and Dusters.

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Three No. 8 Horizontal Adjustable Scourers and Polishers, with revolving scouring cases;

Two No. 6 Niagara Upright Dusters.

Our head miller and superintendent, Mr. Thomas Sopher, makes special mention of the revolving case on the Scourers, which he considers the crowning feature of the machine, and makes their superiority apparent over any other cleaning apparatus we have ever used. We are using your line of cleaning machinery exclusively.

Very respectfully yours,

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THE UNITED STATES Miller

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 8.

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THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

BY popular verdict the Administration Building is pronounced the gem and crown of the Exposition palaces. It is located at the west end of the great court in the southern part of the site, looking eastward, and at its rear are the transportation facilities and depots. The most conspicuous object which will attract the gaze of visitors on reaching the grounds is the gilded dome of this lofty building. The imposing edifice will cost about \$550,000. The architect is Richard M. Hunt, of New York, president of the American Institute of Architects, to whose established reputation it is a notable contribution. It covers an area of 262 feet square and consists of four pavilions 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square, and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 277½ feet in height, leaving at the center of each facade a recess 82 feet wide, within which are the grand entrances to the building. The general design is in the style of the French renaissance. The first great story is in the Doric order, of heroic proportions, surrounded by a lofty balustrade and having the great tiers of the angle of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story, with its lofty and spacious colonnade, is of the Ionic order.

The four great entrances, one on each side of the building, are 37 feet wide and 50 feet high, deeply recessed and covered by semi-circular arched vaults, richly coffered. In the rear of these arches are the entrance doors, and above them great screens of glass, giving

light to the central rotunda. Across the face of these screens, at the level of the office floor, are galleries of communication between the different pavilions.

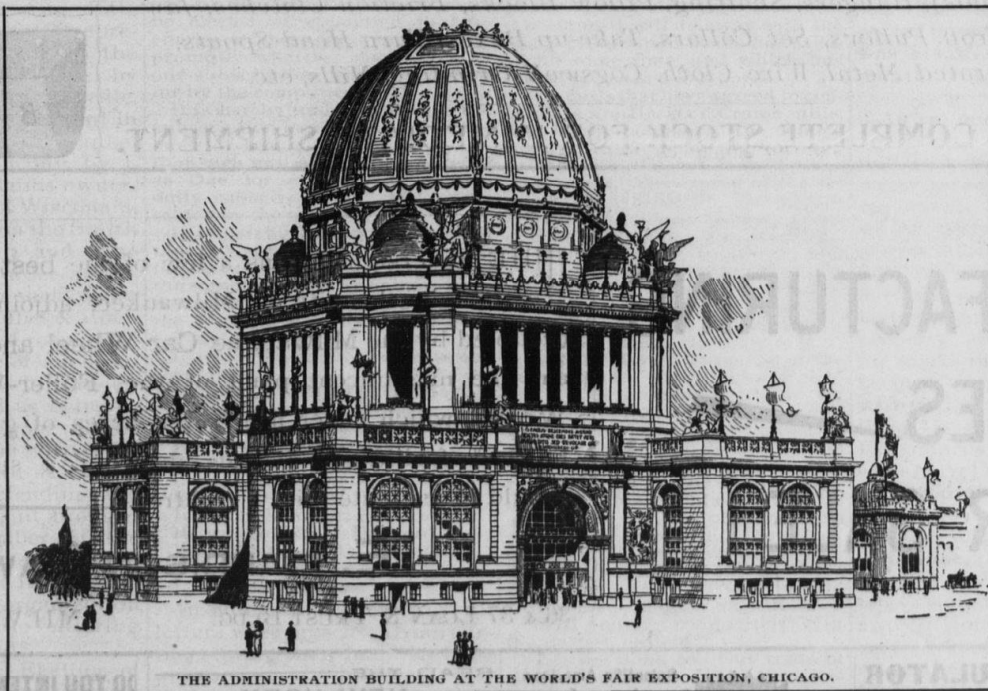
The interior feature of this great building even exceed in beauty and splendor those of the exterior. Between every two of the great entrances, and connecting the intervening pavilion with the great rotunda, is a hall or loggia 30 feet square, giving access to the offices and provided with broad, circular stairways and swift-running elevators.

WEST SUPERIOR'S NEW FLOUR MILL.

THE contract for the 3000-barrel mill which the Russell-Miller Milling Co. are going to put up at West Superior, Wis., has, after a lively competition among the leading mill-furnishers, been awarded to the John T. Noye Manufacturing Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., through C. M. Harris, their general Western representative. The plans call for a seven-story main building 65x125 feet, an engine room 28x65 feet, a boiler room 42x65 feet, a flour store-

lent rail facilities will have a frontage of about 450 feet on the slip with ample dock room. The mill is to be ready for running within 90 days from the completion of the building, which means that flour will be made, probably, about the first of January '93.

This is the second big contract Mr. Harris has taken for the Noye company in the Northwest within a comparatively short period, and its disposal shows clearly the reputation of the Noye machinery and system in that region.



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

Above the balcony is the second story, 50 feet in height. From the top of the cornice of this story rises the interior dome, 200 feet from the floor, and in the center is an opening 50 feet in diameter, transmitting a flow of light from the exterior dome overhead. The under side of the dome is enriched with deep panelings, richly moulded, and the panels are filled with sculpture in low relief, and immense paintings representing the arts and sciences. In size this rotunda rivals, if it does not surpass, the most celebrated domes of a similar character in the world.

house 72x150 feet, and an elevator 50x140 feet with a capacity of about 200,000 bushels. The mill will be a new departure and handsome architecturally. Among other new features will be an observation tower on the 150 foot smoke stack reached by a winding outside stairway. The capacity of the mill will be 3,600 barrels.

The equipment will include the famous "King" Stevens roller mills, Noye round-reel flour dressers, etc., and is expected to be the most complete ever placed in a mill. The buildings will be mounted on spiles, and in addition to excel-

FLOUR MADE OF SHAVINGS.

But lacking all nutrition, and taking the color out of the Yankee nutmeg transaction, comes the wooden bread of commerce, says the *Detroit Free Press*. A substitute for barytes in the matter of adulterated flour is said to have been invented in Delaware, the invention being simply pulverized wood.

The white beech trees are used, as the wood of the beech is colorless, flavorless, hard and dry. The bark is peeled off, the logs placed upon a carriage which forces

them against a cutting machine shaped much like a pencil sharpener, except that it has five or six knives instead of one.

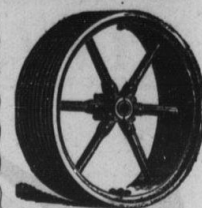
These knives revolve at the rate of two hundred revolutions a minute, and the great log is soon a mass of fine shavings. After these shavings are thoroughly dried they are put into a hopper and ground the same as wheat or corn.

The "flour" comes out as fine and fragrant as from the best wheat, and is put into sacks, without marking, and, bearing only an address upon an attached tag, are shipped to New York.

H. W. CALDWELL & SON COMPANY,

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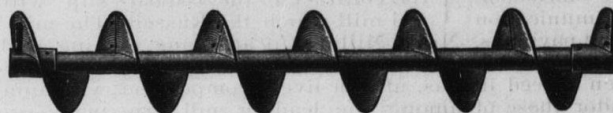
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Conveying, Elevating and Power Transmitting Machinery.

Manilla Rope Transmission Outfits Complete.

Sheaves, Pulleys, etc. up to 120 inches diameter, 60 inches face.



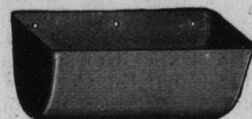
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Clark Automatic Grain Shovels, Link-Belting and Sprocket Wheels.

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"South Bend"
Wood Split Pulleys,
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Will not slip on shaft.
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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[Revised Edition for 1890.]



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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Associations.

WISCONSIN MILLERS,

Not Members of the National Association, Organize for Protection.

A CALLED MEETING of flouring mill owners of Wisconsin, held at the Republican House, Milwaukee, Aug. 16th, was attended by about 20 representatives. At 2.30 p. m. the meeting was called to order by P. U. Loyson, of Hortonville, who read a bill of complaint in a suit brought against Straubel & Ebeling of Green Bay, by J. H. Russell, who claims ownership, for the State of Wisconsin, of certain patents on the Smith Middlings Purifier, and who asks the court to order an accounting to him, as such owner of patents, by Straubel & Ebeling, in the matter of royalty for the unlicensed use of such purifiers. The object of the meeting was explained as being to form a league among the millers of the State for the purpose of contributing toward defraying the expense of defending the suit or a similar suit brought against any member of the league and which the court may order as a test case in the matter. A permanent organization was formed and the following officers were elected:

President, J. H. Ebeling of Green Bay; Sec'y and Treas'r, C. G. Deissner of Waukesha; Executive Committee, J. H. Ebeling, C. G. Deissner and P. U. Loyson.

The daily capacity of the mills represented at the meeting was found to be about 1,400 barrels, and it was agreed that the basis of contributions or assessments should be that of a unit representing 50 barrels capacity, and the amount Ten Dollars per unit. After some discussion a form of agreement was drawn up and signed as follows:

WE, the undersigned, engaged in milling in the State of Wisconsin, some of whom having been sued and others threatened with litigation, by one J. H. Russell, claiming own-

ership of certain patented rights on Middlings Purifiers, under the claim of Geo. T. Smith and others, do hereby agree to and with each other and bind ourselves to enter into a defense of such claims and to pay our proportion of the expenses of defending the same; And we further agree that we will abide by the action taken by this meeting and by the committee which shall be elected or appointed to take charge of these suits and to pay promptly whatever percentage of our subscription whenever called for by the committee.

It is hereby understood that the subscription hereto shall be on the basis of Ten Dollars per unit and that such unit shall be considered as One for every Fifty barrels daily capacity of the mill represented by the undersigned.

It is hereby further understood that this agreement shall be binding on the undersigned only when the signatures of Fifty or more owners or operators of flouring mills in the State of Wisconsin have been hereunto attached.

In testimony whereof, witness our signatures:

Straubel & Ebeling Green Bay.
C. G. Deissner, Waukesha.
M. F. Lepper & Co., Menomonee Falls.
Hoebrecht Bros., Tonet.
Wm. F. Spiegelberg & Bro., Merrill.
Loyson & Grootemaat, Hortonville.
Edward Hermann, Marathon.
James K. Scribner, El Dorado.
H. Schuebley & Co., Dartford.
Wulff, Clausen & Co., Neenah.
Wm. Wilhams, Greenleaf.
J. Noffz, Green Bay.

In addition to these, several letters were presented from parties stating their inability to be present at the meeting, and their willingness to enter into any agreement the meeting determined upon. Among these latter are John Leigh, Oconto; Whiteside, Thorkeldson & Shaw, Sawyer; and G. B. Hess & Co., Green Bay.

The Secretary was instructed to forward copies of the document to the millers of Wisconsin, not in attendance at the meeting, and request their signatures thereto.

IN view of the resignation of the state board of World's Fair managers, the North-Dakota Millers' Association at a meeting held at Grand Forks, July 17, adopted the following

resolution and instructed Secretary Winters to transmit a copy to Gov. Burke:

Our association in convention assembled begs to suggest that the matter of North Dakota's representation at the World's Columbian Exhibition, is of vital importance to the agricultural and milling interests of the state, and without seeming to interfere in the conduct of his business, it would further suggest that a representative committee of five energetic men be selected, two of whom should be farmers, to proceed at once to use the means at the command of such committee to erect a suitable building and prepare for the proper exhibition of the state's products.

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. S. Hillier, London; first vice-president, D. B. Shotwell, Fargo; second vice-president, L. B. Gibbs, Mayville; secretary, G. H. Winter, Grand Forks; treasurer, John M. Turner, Mandan; executive committee, John M. Turner, Mandan; H. S. Helm, Jamestown; W. F. Honey, Park River; H. Thompson, Fisher; W. J. Doehey, Grand Forks.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

AN organization of the flour millers of the city of New York was completed in that city, July 21, which, it is claimed, will do away with the sharp competition which has existed for some time, and which has forced prices to a low basis.

The mills that have agreed to consolidate are Hecker's Croton mills, the Jewell company, the King's County Milling company, the Staten Island mills, and Jones & company's mill. The capital of the organization is \$7,500,000. The officers elected are John V. Hecker, president; Eugene Jones, vice-president; Thomas McIntyre, treasurer; and Hobart Jewell, secretary. The new company will not seek to compete with the western trade, it is said, but will confine its efforts to New York and its immediate vicinity.

John Hecker, in speaking of the matter, said: "The proposed company is in no sense a trust. We have combined in order to do away with the ruinous competition which we made one against the other. This is merely one big company now, controlling all the mills of any consequence in this neighborhood. It is safe to say that the price of flour will not be increased. The actual cost of milling will not be reduced to any great extent. Indeed I doubt if it be done at all. The reduction will be made in other directions."

"Will you try competition with the western millers?"
"I do not think so. Our trade in the East is a well established one and we have enough work to do to supply the home demand."

ARTICLES of incorporation were filed August 8, at Sacramento for a flour combine with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The combine is called the Sperry Flour Company, and practically includes all the flour milling interests of California, having an output capacity of 60,000 barrels per day. Horace Davis is president.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst. the North Dakota Millers' Association, in session at Columbia, completed the organization of the largest corporation in the state. It takes the name of the North Dakota Milling Association, comprises about fifteen mills and has a capital of \$1,000,000. Directors of the corporation were elected as follows: Wm. C. Leistikow, Grafton; John M. Turner, Mandan; Hugh Thompson,

Fisher; L. B. Gibbs, Mayville; Thomas O. Houghen, Northwood; William F. Honey, Park River; W. J. Doehey, Grand Forks; Wm. S. Crosby, Boston, Mass. Officers: President, Wm. C. Leistikow; first vice-president and general manager, J. M. Turner; second vice-president, L. B. Gibbs; treasurer, George F. Honey; secretary, Hugh Thompson; auditor, George H. Winters. The corporation is under the laws of New Jersey, and the headquarters will be at Fargo. The mills will be operated entirely by the new company. The Fargo mill has not come into the deal yet.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

The following, from the advance statement, issued by the United States Bureau of Statistics, shows the export of domestic breadstuffs from all American ports during the month of July 1891 and 1892:

	1892.		1891.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Barley..	108,894	57,701	264,156	164,383
Corn....	2,212,524	1,229,340	3,056,115	2,052,494
Oats....	168,772	70,488	20,734	9,886
Rye.....	161,642	128,431	235,902	176,288
Wheat..	7,825,166	6,885,111	9,418,775	9,571,236
Total..	10,476,998	8,380,651	12,995,685	11,974,297

The following exports, during July, 1892 are additional to above: 23,712 bbls corn meal; value \$72,397. 509,490 lbs. oat meal; value \$12,540. 1,227,324 bbls. wheat flour; value \$5,805,612. The total valuation of exported breadstuffs for July, 1892, was \$14,267,400 and for same month, 1891 \$16,379,291.

As a means of guarding against the ravages of fire in a mill not supplied with forced water power and fire-fighting apparatus, barrels filled with water placed at convenient points throughout the mill is a good plan to adopt. Much annoyance is often caused by this method of protection when not properly supplied. Standing for weeks in a barrel, water will become stagnant, and bring with it a foul smell, unless something is used to prevent it. Five ounces of sulphuric acid to each barrel of water will sweeten and preserve it so that no fear of the smell that otherwise would result need be entertained. This done, the barrel should be covered with sheeting or a bur-lap—something easily torn away in time of need. The best way to fix the covering is to raise the upper hoop and, after applying the covering, drive the hoop back in place, binding the covering so that evaporation may be guarded against. It is also very important that nothing—a box or package, for instance—be placed on a barrel so arranged. There is always a tendency to lay such things upon the nearest resting-place, and as the barrels of water are to be in places handy to employes, they would naturally offer inducements for careless workmen to so burden them, if allowed, and the result might be that when the water was most needed it would be most difficult to obtain.—*Invention, London.*

ABSOLUTE FIRE PROTECTION.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The · Grinnell · Automatic · Sprinkler

OVER 1100 FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

The National Milling Company's new mill at Toledo, O., equipped with the Grinnell Sprinkler system, is insured in first-class companies at **less** than 1½ per cent.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,**PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,**

115 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Insurance.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

Decisions in the Oshkosh cases—This Company the only mutual organized under the general statutes—The assessment declared invalid on account of its not being equitable—40% not excessive—A muddled lot of statutes.

C. W. DAVIS, Receiver of the Oshkosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company, *Respondent*.

OSHKOSH UPHOLSTERY COMPANY, *Appellant*.

Same, *Respondent*.

PARCHER & J. A. STEWART COMPANY, *Appellants*.

Same, *Respondent*.

JOHN BANDEROB & C. C. CHASE, *Appellants*.

Same, *Respondent*.

PAINE LUMBER COMPANY, *Appellant*.

Same, *Respondent*.

Same, *Respondent*.

THE Oshkosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1886, under Chapter 89 R. S. (Secs. 1898 to 1901) as a mutual insurance company. The written articles of organization provide that the business of the company shall be conducted on the plan of mutual insurance, and that all persons insured therein shall be members of the company and at all times bound by the stipulations and provisions of such articles, and by the by-laws of the company not inconsistent therewith. The articles further provide that "Premium notes may be received from the insured, which shall be paid at such times and in such sum or sums as the directors may require for the payment of losses and expenses happening during the term for which the policies were issued, to the amount of their premium notes, but the liability of any policy holder is limited to the amount of the note given by him." (Sec. 15). Also that, "Any persons applying for insurance, so electing, may pay a definite sum in money, to be fixed by said corporation, in full for said insurance, in lieu of a premium note." (Sec. 16).

The articles of association successfully passed the official scrutiny of the attorney general, and the promoters of the corporation succeeded in satisfying the insurance commissioner that all the conditions of the statute, precedent to the issuing of the patent of incorporation, had been fully complied with. The commissioner thereupon issued such patent authorizing the company to commence business under its articles of association. The company organized by the ap-

pointment of the proper officers, and the adoption of a code of by-laws, and proceeded to perform the functions of a duly incorporated mutual fire insurance company. In October 1888, the company adopted an amended code of by-laws. A sufficient statement of such by-laws will be found in the opinion.

In November 1889, the company became insolvent. An action was thereupon commenced in the Circuit Court, by certain of its directors and creditors, to wind up its affairs, and a receiver thereof was duly appointed by the court, who qualified and entered upon the performance of his duties as such. That action was before this court on the question of the right of the plaintiffs therein to maintain it, and the relations of the attorney general to the litigation. 77 Wis. 366. Just before the commencement of such action, the board of directors made an assessment of 40 per cent of the full face thereof on all deposit or premium notes held by the company, which assessment was ratified and confirmed by the court after the receiver was appointed on his *ex parte* application. Notice of such assessment was duly given by the receiver to the makers of such notes, pursuant to the order of the court.

The respective defendants in these actions are policy holders in the company, and gave premium notes for their insurance. The actions are to recover such 40 per cent assessment on said notes respectively. The Circuit Court gave judgment in each case for the amount of such assessment, limited to one case (that against the Paine Lumber Company) to the amount unpaid on the note, which was only 20 per cent thereof.

Each defendant appeals from the judgment against it or them, and the receiver appeals, in the case above mentioned, because the recovery therein is only for 20 per cent of the face of the note.

LYON C. J. We are not aware that a case has before reached this court, involving the consideration of the relative rights and duties of members of a mutual fire insurance company organized under that portion of Ch. 89 R. S. included in Secs. 1898 to 1901 inclusive. Indeed, it was stated in the argument of the learned counsel for the receiver, and the accuracy of the statement was not challenged, that no other than the Oshkosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company has ever been organized under the provisions contained in those sections. All other mutual fire insurance companies in this state seem to have been organized under other statutes, the provisions of which differ from those contained in the above sections in many important particulars. Such other statutes are collated in S. & B. Annot. Sts. as por-

tions of Ch. 89, and are entitled respectively: "Mutual Insurance companies in cities and villages;" "Town Insurance companies;" "Millers' and Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Corporations;" "Druggists' Mutual Insurance Companies;" and "Insurance of Church property." So we must determine the relative rights and obligations of the members of the Oshkosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company mainly upon the provisions of those portions of Ch. 89 under which it was organized; upon the articles of association; the by-laws of the company; and its methods of the transaction of its business; without being able to derive much aid from cases arising under and governed by other statutes. The task is by no means an easy one. The organic law of the company (R. S. Secs. 1896 to 1901, 1897 and 1945) contains general provisions for the organization and incorporation of both stock and mutual fire insurance companies, so commingled that it is difficult to determine which of them apply to stock companies, and which of them to mutual companies alone, or which of them (if any) are common to both. Most of its provisions, however, relate to stock companies alone, and those affecting mutual companies are exceedingly meager and unsatisfactory. The articles of association of the Oshkosh Company seem to be entirely consistent with the statutes, and do not violate any essential principle of mutual insurance. But this cannot be said of the by-laws. In some respects they disregard the distinction between stock and mutual companies, and contain provisions antagonistic to the organic law of the company. Besides, some of them are quite unintelligible. In addition to the above difficulties the practices of the company in respect to some of its most important functions seem to have been unauthorized, either by the organic law or its defective by-laws. Under the above conditions it is not strange that the company ran its course from birth to insolvency in three years.

As already observed the statutes contain but few specific provisions for the government of mutual companies organized under the above sections, but in the main leave them to pursue their business as they will, subject only to those general rules of law which prescribe the limits within which they must operate, and the relative rights and liabilities of their members. The articles of association seem to comply with the requirements of the statute and to be in accord therewith. A point is made on the articles of association, which may as well be here considered. It is argued on behalf of the receiver, that the clause therein which permits the insured to pay a fixed sum in cash in full for his insurance, in-

stead of giving a premium note for a portion thereof, is a departure from the principle of mutual insurance, and makes the company, as to such policies, a moneyed or stock company. It is said that the opinion by Cole, C. J. in 77 Wis. 366, supports that view. We do not agree with counsel. This is either a mutual or a stock corporation. Under our statutes it cannot be both, and there is nothing in the case above referred to which fairly admits of the construction claimed for it. No such question was involved in that case. It was simply there determined what were the rights and duties of the attorney general with respect to the litigation. Neither do we think that the clause in the articles of association which permits the insured to pay his whole insurance in money in the first instance, and relieves him from further liability as a member of the company, is contrary to the principle of mutual insurance. It is the equivalent of an assessment to the full amount of the premium note at its inception, had a note been given. It surely cannot alter the principle that the insured, instead of depositing his note with the company, pays into its treasury the amount for which the note would otherwise have been given. Authorities are not wanting to the proposition that such payment in cash is entirely consistent with the principle of mutual insurance. The cases cited by counsel for some of the defendants support this proposition. They are *Mygatt v. N. Y. Prot. Ins. Co.*, 21 N. Y. 52; *Ohio Mut. Ins. Co. v. Marietta Woolen Co.*, 3 Ohio St. (N. S.) 348; *Union Ins. Co. v. Hoge*, 21 How. (U. S.) 35; Our own case of *Rundle v. Kennan*, 79 Wis. 492, is to the same effect, and here it may be observed that the case of *Powell v. Wyman*, 51 N. W. Rep. (Minn.) 921, which is cited to show that an insurance company may, at the same time, perform the functions both of a mutual and stock company, does so hold. But the decision rests upon a statute which authorizes the company to act in such dual capacity. The case is correctly decided, no doubt, but it does not aid in giving construction to our statutes. The case fully recognizes the doctrine that the payment of the whole premium in cash does not of itself determine that the transaction is not one of mutual insurance.

We reach the conclusion, therefore, that the Oshkosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company was legally organized as a mutual company only; that all policy holders therein are members thereof; and that its premium notes are valid obligations, assessable to pay losses and expenses, unless there is something in the by-laws of the company or the methods of its business management which has destroyed the validity of such notes. If such a result has been accomplished, it is

because of the existence of one or more of the following conditions:

1. The amended by-laws provide for the payment of dividends to members who had given premium notes, excluding those who paid for their insurance in cash in the first instance. Probably this by-law is invalid as being inapplicable to and inconsistent with mutual insurance. But such dividends were necessarily paid out of the cash funds of the company which ought to have been paid not only for losses and expenses. So the effect of paying dividends was simply to increase the assessments of premium notes to pay losses and expenses, just the amount paid to the makers of such notes as dividends. Thus with one hand each maker received such unauthorized dividends as profits, and with the other returned the same amount to the company as assessments for losses and expenses, which, had he not received the dividends, he would not have been required to pay. Hence, this apparent departure by the company from the methods of mutual insurance was quite inconsequential, and did not destroy its character as a mutual company, or affect the validity of premium notes held by it.

2. It is further claimed that such premium notes are void under Sec. 1907 R. S. which provides that in no case shall the premium note be more than twice the whole amount of the cash premium. It is said that on a five year policy the cash premium under the by-laws of the company is but one fifth, and the premium note four-fifths of the gross amount of the insurance. While this is apparently true it is not really so. An insurance for five years, the premium on which is say \$100, is made payable under the by-laws, and by the usage of the company, in annual payments of \$20 each. The first payment is made in cash when the policy issues, and a premium note is given for the other \$80. But there seems to have been a rule of the company by which \$20 thereof became due and payable at the commencement of each insurance year. This was in substance and effect a permanent annual assessment of \$20 on the premium note, and it amounted to a cash payment of the annual premium in advance at the commencement of each insurance year. Of course under the statutes and by-laws the directors might have made assessments payable at an earlier date. Under these circumstances we hardly think that the methods of the company in this particular are in conflict with the true intent and meaning of the statute under consideration, for it contemplates cash payments of premiums in advance of their being earned. It would be unreasonable to hold that a practice which leads to such a result is prohibited by the statute.

We conclude, not only that the company has not lost its distinctive character as a mutual fire insurance company, but that none of its by-laws, or irregularities in the conduct of its business, has operated to affect the validity of its premium and deposit notes, or the liability of the makers of such of those notes as have come to the hands of the receiver, to assessments for losses and expenses. We are further of the opinion that, for the purposes of such assessments, there is no distinction between premium and deposit notes, that is to say, between assessable notes given for premiums pending the organization of the company, and after it was fully organized.

It remains to determine whether the assessment of 40 per cent upon all the premium notes which came to the hands of the receiver, is a legal assessment. Its validity is attacked on several grounds, some of which will now be considered.

1. The court found that premium and deposit notes to a very large amount were surrendered by the company to the makers thereof, without first requiring them to pay their proportionate share of losses properly chargeable to them, accruing while they were members of the company. It is maintained that an assessment which does not include these notes thus illegally surrendered, is invalid. It may be conceded that such notes should not have been thus surrendered. Yet the case shows no objection thereto by any member of the company, and the members of the company are alone affected thereby. The makers of the notes not thus surrendered should not be allowed to embarrass the receiver in the settlement of the affairs of the company by asserting illegality of such surrenders. The effect of allowing them to do so at this late day, and after the company has become insolvent, would necessarily force the receiver into interminable litigation with the makers of the surrendered notes. Besides, it may be, as is claimed, that those notes were surrendered in due course of business, when the company was solvent, and justifiable circumstances. If so, the surrenders were valid.

2. We perceive no force in the objection that the assessment was made upon estimates of liabilities, without any reference having been made to determine definitely the amount thereof. Neither do we think that 40 per cent is necessarily an excessive assessment. The parties liable thereto, who have paid only 20 or 40 per cent of their premium notes, may congratulate themselves on their good fortune if the receiver shows that the assessment is sufficient to pay accrued losses and expenses.

3. The assessment is a horizontal one—just 40 per cent of the face of each note without regard to whether that is, or is not the just proportion of the losses and expenses which occurred during the life of each policy, and hence properly chargeable to the maker of the note, and also without regard to the amount which had been paid on such note. It appears that this assessment requires some members of the company to pay a proportionate share of losses which occurred before they became members. This violates a cardinal rule of mutual insurance, as well as the rule of the statute. (Sec. 1907). It also appears that 80 per cent of some of the notes had been paid, while only 20 per cent had been paid of other notes. While the court refused to require any member to pay more than the face of his note, yet those that had paid 60 per cent or more were required to pay their notes in full, while others might escape by paying 60 per cent thereof. This is grossly unequal and unjust, and in the absence of any statute or contract authorizing it, cannot be upheld. It has been determined by this court, and is the law of this state, that such an assessment is invalid. *Great Western Tel. Co. v. Burnham*, 79 Wis. 47; *Bowen v. Kuehn* 79 Wis. 53; For the above reasons the 40 per cent assessment must be held invalid. The rule here asserted gives full effect to Sec. 1945 R. S. in that it relieves the maker of the premium note from the payment of unearned premiums. Earned premiums consist of the proportionate share of losses and expenses which may have accrued during the term of the insurance, not exceeding the amount of the premium note. Doubtless the same rule would apply in computing the earned premiums on a cash policy, the same not to exceed the cash premium paid.

It follows from the above views that each of the judgments from

which these appeals were taken, must, on the appeal of the defendant herein, be reversed.

It remains to determine the appeal of the receiver in the action against the Paine Lumber Company, which appeal is predicated upon the claim that the assessment of 40 per cent upon the note of that company was valid, notwithstanding it had already paid 80 per cent thereof. This claim seems to be based upon the ruling of this court in *Rundle v. Kennan*, 79 Wis. 492; and *Kennan v. Rundle*, 51 N. W. Rep. 426. It was held in these cases that the law of the organization of the company which the court was there dealing with (*The Manf. Mut. Fire Ins. Co. of Milwaukee*) the member paying his premium in cash was still liable to assessments on the property insured for losses. That company was organized under the statute for the organization of *Millers' and Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance corporations*. (S. & B. Annot. Sts. Secs. 1941a to 1941f). One provision of which is that losses shall be assessed on all the property insured. The law of the *Oshkosh Company* is, in effect, that losses and expenses shall first be paid out of cash assets, and when these are exhausted, by assessments on premium notes alone, and that the member who has paid his whole premium in cash shall not be liable to further assessment for losses or expenses.

Hence in any event the court was right in restricting the assessment of the Paine Lumber Company to the face of its premium note, and on the appeal of the receiver the judgment must be affirmed.

On the appeal of the defendant in each case the judgment is reversed, and the cause will be remanded with directions to the Circuit Court to dismiss the complaint.

ANOTHER BAD CLAUSE.

Policies on grain are being written on the "Soo" Railway elevators at Gladstone, Mich., with a clause reading as follows: "In case of loss under this policy the adjustment shall be made on the price of wheat in Buffalo, less freight charges from Buffalo." The form will undoubtedly be rejected by the companies, for under such an agreement the assured would be enabled to obtain more than the actual value of the grain. This method of adjustment was attempted when the elevator at Gladstone burned last fall, and had it been successful would have cost the companies several cents a bushel more than the Minneapolis prices plus the freight charges.—*Commercial Bulletin*.

THE effectiveness of the Grinnell Sprinkler system is highly commended in a letter from Mr. Samuel Smith, proprietor of the Victoria Corn Mills, Sheffield, Eng., to the owners of the Grinnell patents for the United Kingdom, in which he says: "This is the first fire on which they have been called to act, and the rapid and effective way in which they have operated is a splendid testimony to the value of the Grinnell Spinklers, and inspires me with confidence in placing my property under their protection."

FIRES.

JOHN LOCKWOOD'S grain elevator at Dane, Wis., was burned July 27.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO grain elevators at Richmond, Va., were burned July. Loss \$100,000; insured.

AT Bicknell, Ind., July 21, the flour mill of Capt. John P. Callendar was burned. Loss, \$10,000; insured for \$4,500.

AT Paris, Tex., July 14, fire destroyed the Eagle Flouring Mills and several adjacent buildings. Loss, \$75,000.

AT Carthage, July 24, N. Y., the grist and planing mill of J. V. & F. Guyot was burned. Loss, \$10,000; no insurance.

AT Exeter, Ont., August 10, the Exeter Milling Company's mill and storehouse were burned. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$15,000.

AT Independence, Ia., July 17, two grain warehouses belonging to W. S. Carliffe, and W. P. Brown were burnt. Loss \$50,000; partly insured.

AT Buffalo, N. D., August 7, the Northern Pacific elevator was struck by lightning and burned, with 10,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, \$25,000.

AT Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 6, the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain freight shed was burned, with 50 carloads of feed and flour in storage. Loss about \$15,000; nearly covered by insurance.

AT De Pere, Wis., Aug. 9, the 300-barrel merchant flour mill, owned and operated by John P. Dousman was burned. The fire caught in a separator in the basement and spread by stairways and elevators through the mill so rapidly that Ed. Cooley, a miller, only saved his life by jumping from a doorway in the third story into the river. He was not seriously injured. The plant, estimated to be worth \$50,000, was completely wrecked. About 1,000 bushels of wheat and 200 barrels of flour was destroyed. Insurance on the mill \$13,500. The elevator adjoining, in which was stored 20,000 bushels of wheat and 700 barrels of flour was saved. The mill was erected in 1885.

THE grain elevator and feed mill of Theodore B. Chase & Co., situated at the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, New York city, was destroyed by fire Aug. 13. The building was erected eight years ago, just after the memorable Manhattan Market fire, which swept the whole block out of existence about nine years ago. It cost \$150,000, and the machinery \$100,000. The stock of 200,000 bushels of grain was valued at \$80,000. This is the estimate of Superintendent Bedell, of the burned mill. The elevator building was insured for \$20,000 and the grain of T. B. Chase & Co. for \$50,000. The loss will be total to the insurance companies.

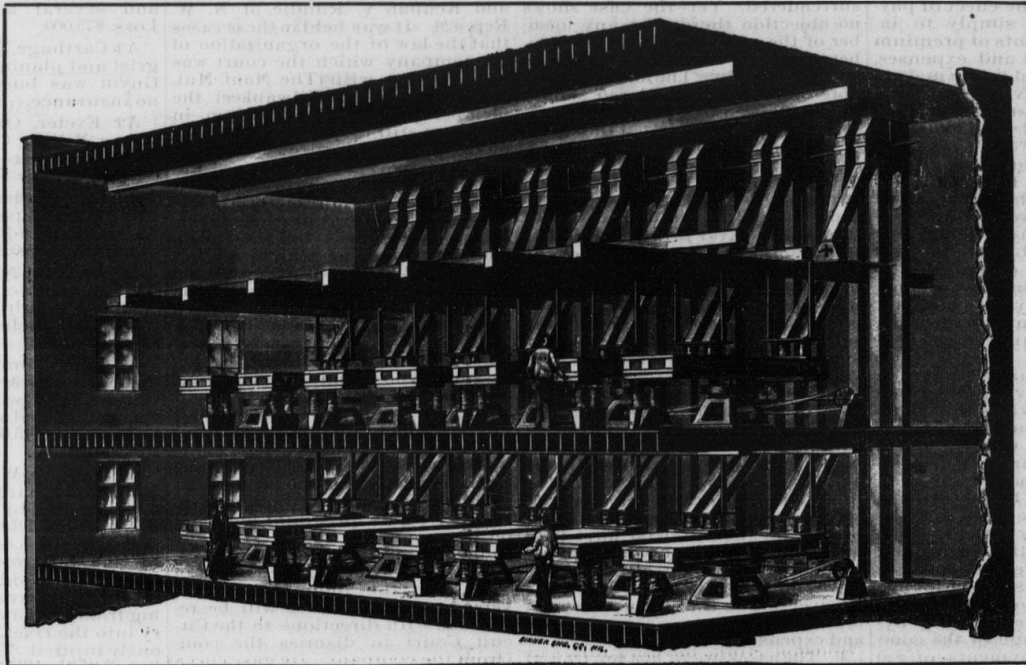
DURING the month of July, 1892, the losses by fire in the United States and Canada, where the loss in each case amounted to \$10,000 and over, as reported by the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, amounted to \$10,027,000; estimated small and unreported losses \$1,508,000; total \$11,530,000. The following are the reported losses on flouring mills and grain houses: Grafton, N. D., grain elevator, \$30,000; Hope, Ind., flouring mills, \$25,000; Baltimore, Md., hay and grain warehouse, \$25,000; Walcott, Ia., flouring mill, \$40,000; Paris, Tex., flouring mill, \$75,000; Independence, Ia., two grain warehouses \$50,000; Stoughton, Wis., flouring mills, \$45,000; Richmond, grain elevator, \$100,000. Total, \$390,000.

The St. Johns fire, being in Newfoundland, which is not a part of Canada, is not included in the total above given. The loss by that conflagration was about \$15,000,000, and the cost to British Insurance companies will be greater than from any fire of recent years.

Automatic Sieve Machine

Fully covered by U. S. Letters of Patent No. 428,719. Issued May 27, 1890.

NOW USED IN THE MILL OF **FAIST, KRAUS & CO.,** MILWAUKEE, WIS.



THE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO. of Milwaukee have begun the manufacture of a new and novel Automatic Sieve Bolter and Separator for producing any grade of flour from the finest and purest, to the coarsest, cleaning up all grades in the most perfect manner.

As the result of four years of trial and experimenting by our Mr. Faist, we claim to have perfected a system far superior to any similar system in use either in Europe or now being introduced into this country. In fact we are satisfied it will revolutionize all bolting and separating systems now in use.

WE CLAIM FOR THIS MACHINE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

Sharper and more uniform flour.

Better and closer separations.

One machine will take the chop from any break of a 1,000-barrel mill.

It will bolt ten to twenty-five barrels of flour per hour from ground middlings.

It gives a larger yield of patent, and an improved grade of bakers.

It delivers break chop, coarse and fine middlings to purifier, and finished flour to packer, all from one machine.

Cloth is cleaned perfectly without inside conveyor, as in other machines.

A saving in power.

A saving in room.

A saving in light.

A saving in cost of insurance.

A saving in labor.

A saving in cost of building a mill.

In short, we give you five machines in one, capable of handling all the breaks from a 250-barrel mill, delivering the finished flour to packer, middlings to purifier (dusted completely), and offal to bin.

We extend to all millers a cordial invitation to visit our mill (Faist, Kraus & Co.), where fourteen of these machines have been in successful operation over a year. We solicit correspondence with millers contemplating changes in their mills.

Address, Faist Automatic Sieve Co., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

News.

CHAS. R. CLARK, miller at Morgan, Utah, has sold out.

G. R. COOKE will build a large grist mill at Palestine, Tex.

FLETCHER BROS., millers at Rawson, O., have sold out.

A. L. OTT has established a flouring mill at Elloree, S. C.

MARTIN & UNSUGST, millers of Martin, Wis., have dissolved partnership.

J. C. DIXON & SON, millers at Port Byron, N. Y., have dissolved partnership.

THE DOIPHAN (Ripley Co., Mo.) Roller-mill Company, is a new \$7,000 concern.

ALBERT TUCKER has retired from the Mentone Milling Co., of Mentone Ind.

D. M. WILLIS of Ridgway, Ill., is succeeded by the Ridgway Milling Company.

C. CAMERON & BRO., millers at Elkton, Md., are succeeded by Poole & Cameron.

MASON HOWARD, miller at Everett, Pa., is succeeded by John and Calvin Howard.

THE PORTLAND MILLING & DISTILLING Co. has been incorporated at Grant, Ore.

E. A. ROUNDS & Co., millers at Hinton, Ia., are succeeded by the Hinton Mill Co.

THE N. KNAUF Co., of Chilton, Wis., has been changed to the Chilton Store & Milling Co.

THE GEM MILLING Co., of Whiteacre, Va., has been incorporated. Capital stock \$50,000.

W. T. & J. CONN have applied for a charter for the Oconee River Mills at Milledgeville, Ga.

CANTZ & SIMON, wholesale flour dealers at Philadelphia, are successors to Keller & Cantz.

THE NORTHERN MILLING Co., of Grand Forks, N. D., is succeeded by the Queen Milling Co.

LOGAN & LAMBERTSON will add new machinery to their flouring mill at Santa Anna, Tex.

B. G. WILBURN has succeeded to the business of Wilburn & Belsill, millers, at Cross Keys, S. C.

The grain elevator will be rebuilt at Richmond, Va., by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company.

E. P. MCDANIEL & SON, of Cove, Or., have purchased the Foster Milling Company's mill at that place.

At Salisbury, N. C., a company is being organized to erect a roller mill. J. S. McCubbins is interested.

E. B. BALLOU will build a roller flouring mill at South Boston, Va., with a daily capacity of 100 barrels.

MR. F. W. PATCH is building a grist mill at Richmond, Que., which will be ready for operation in Sept.

In 1889 Kansas had a wheat acreage of less than 2,000,000 acres. This year she is said to have 4,000,000 acres.

A ROLLER process flouring mill is to be built at Shinnston, W. Va. Rowland & Smith can give information.

It is reported that a roller flouring mill will be erected at Salisbury, N. C. P. H. Thompson & Co., are interested.

THE TALLEY FLOURING MILLS, at Paducah, Ky., are to be enlarged, and new reels and flour dressers added.

J. C. ROSS, of Roxboro, N. C., will change his flouring mill to the roller system and put in new water-wheels.

A STOCK company, with \$7,000 capital, has been formed for putting in a complete roller process flouring mill at Toledo, Ore., within the next 60 days.

JAMES BELL, proprietor of the Farmers' Elevator, has purchased the elevator of Brooks Bros. at Minto, S. D.

It is reported that the National Mill and Elevator Co.'s plant at Parsons, Kans., has been burned out. Loss, \$25,000.

THE GREYBILL & DAVIS steam flour mill at Carlisle, Pa., is again in operation after an idleness of several months.

THE LITTLE ROCK (Ark.) MILL & ELEVATOR Co. expects to have its new flour milling department in operation by Oct. 1.

MARTIN & VIEREGG, millers at Central City, Neb., have dissolved partnership. James Vieregga continues the business.

DENNY & DANIELS are placing machinery in the Hassler Mill at Harriman, Tenn., and will operate it as a flour and feed mill.

A COMPANY will be organized at Concord, N. C., to establish a \$15,000 roller flour mill. For further information apply to Giles T. Crowell.

The large flouring mill and cooper shops at Dundas, Minn., which were shut down all summer, have started up. They employ 70 men.

FORRESTER BROS., of Moorhead, have purchased the plant of the Riverside Milling Co. at Little Falls, Minn. The reported price is \$40,000.

THE JACOBI ELEVATOR Co. of East Grand Forks, Minn., has been incorporated by E. R. Jacobi, Earnest Jacobi, C. W. Peterson and J. H. Cook. Capital stock \$15,000.

THE PALO PINTO MILLING Co., capital \$50,000, has been organized to build a flouring mill and elevator, at Palo Pinto, Tex. G. W. McDonald and others are the directors.

The firms of W. W. Cargill & Bro. of Hokah, and Cargill & Fall of Houston, Minn., have organized under the name of W. W. Cargill Co., with capital stock of \$350,000.

D. MARSHALL has been enlarging the North-side roller mills at Red Lake Falls, Minn. The improvement cost \$15,000. The mills have a capacity of 300 barrels per day.

THE MARSHFIELD ELEVATOR Co., of Winona, Minn., filed articles of incorporation, July 16th. Capital stock \$150,000; incorporators, H. J. O'Neil, O. L. Marfield and H. D. Morse.

The business of the Wilford Milling Company, of Oakland, Ky., has been purchased by J. B. Wilford, one of the partners, who will form a partnership with his son, and continue the business.

In 1790 three patents were issued; 100 years later the annual number was 26,292. The total number of patents granted during the 100 years was 453,944, or an average of nearly 13 patents for every day.

THE H. D. STONE Co. of Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated to carry on the general milling business and the manufacture of the products of cereals, and to buy and sell feed and grain. Capital stock, \$50,000.

THE SHELTON ROLLER MILL Co., of Sheldon, Ia., has given a chattel mortgage of \$20,000. It was incorporated in August, 1891, with a paid-in capital of \$15,000. T. S. Burr, of Plainfield, N. J., being the President.

THE TRUMPET FLOURING MILL, at Covington, Ky., was put up at auction, July 7, but was not sold, as the largest bid was only \$11,000. The company refused to sacrifice at that figure, and will operate the plant themselves.

THE PARKER COUNTY ROLLER MILLS, of Weatherford, Tex., have been sold by Carson & Lewis to the Citizens' National Bank. The new owners have elected the following officers: R. W. Kindel, president; Col. Milon, Secretary; J. L. Hill, general manager.

J. C. HUTCHINSON, of Corinth, Ky., has sold a half interest in his flouring mill to J. J. Corder. The firm name is Hutchinson & Corder. They will equip their plant with new machinery furnished by the Richmond City Mill Works, Richmond, Ind.

At Elk River, Minn., Aug. 7, the dam across the river at the water-power of E. P. Mills & Sons, proprietors of a 200-barrel flour mill, was partly carried away by high water, making the third break this season. The damage will be speedily repaired and the mills will be running soon.

THE SHERIDAN FLOURING MILLS Co., of Sheridan, Ore., are building a first-class dam on Mill Creek, whereby they will be assured of sufficient water at all times of the year to run their mill. The mill itself has received a thorough overhauling, changes have been made and machinery put in order, ready for the new crop.

THE firm of Gilman, Cheney & Co., flour and grain commission merchants of Boston, Mass., assigned to C. P. Searle, Aug. 13. Rumor places the liabilities at \$150,000, but Mr. Searle thinks they will be less than that. The assets are not stated. The failure is said to be due to the absconding of the senior member of the firm, J. E. Gilman.

The contract for erecting the entire Listman mill at Superior, Wis., was let at La Crosse on August 6th. Moran, Taylor & Moran of Superior will put in the piling and foundations; Barnett & Record of Minneapolis have the contract for erecting the superstructure; and the E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee will put in the machinery.

JOHN MCLEAN, agent for the Union Elevator Co., at Brainard, Neb., was arrested at Omaha on the 12th inst., on the charge of embezzling \$2,000 from the company. He gave checks for grain in larger amounts, it is said, than the grain called for and divided the proceeds with the farmers. He also bought for future delivery, and if the prices went up, he pocketed the difference.

At Painted Woods, 14 miles north of Bismarck, N. D., July 17, the steamboat Abner O'Neil struck a snag and sank in 20 feet of water. The cargo consisted of 2,200 sacks of wheat; 500 sacks were saved as well as the boat's furniture. The boat and balance of the cargo is a total loss, with no insurance. It was owned by the Mandan Mill Co., and was valued at \$12,000.

The Portland, Ore., *Commercial Review* in its Harvest number (August 5) gives much interesting matter of a statistical nature relative to the industries and enterprises of the city. It is a handsome illustrated number, and is evidence of much careful preparation. Parties desiring information concerning the commercial status of Portland, should procure this number.

THE cracker bakery establishment said to be the largest in the United States, owned by the New York Biscuit Company, on Tenth avenue, New York city, was partially destroyed by fire Aug. 2. One building was nearly wrecked, and the damage is estimated at \$200,000. The buildings were completed only 3 months ago.

DEATHS.

GEO. B. BROOKS, manager of the New York Biscuit Co. at Baltimore, Md., is dead.

J. W. ADAMS of Adams & Co., millers at Laurel, Del., died recently.

RICHARD GUENTHER, of the firm of Guenther & Applebaker, Hayton, Wis., committed suicide by hanging himself to a beam in the basement of the mill, July 20.

JOHN CRANGLE, president of the Anchor Milling Co. of St. Louis, Mo.,

died at his home July 27, from the effects of sunstroke. Mr. Crangle was 55 years of age, and had been a resident of St. Louis about 30 years, being identified with a number of prominent business enterprises in that city. The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange:

Whereas, The Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis has, by the sudden death of Mr. John Crangle, on Monday, July 27, 1892, lost one of its oldest and most esteemed members. He had by his uniform genial behavior and his active and prompt business conduct endeared himself generally to his associates during a long business career, while in active though unostentatious works of charity he was an example to all. But to his bereaved family, to which our sympathy is extended, his shining qualities as faithful loving husband, tender and indulgent father, must ever be their chief consolation in this hour of grief, in which his associates on 'Change share. Therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the family of the deceased.
J. F. IMBS,
T. L. CURRIE,
H. G. CRAFT.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the month of July, 1892, is especially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, No. 107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents.

No. 478,322—Carrier attachment for bucket elevators, Michael Garland, Bay City, Mich.

No. 478,252—Grinding mill, George R. Cullingworth, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

No. 478,253—Pulverizing machine, Uriah Cummings, New Haven, Conn.

No. 478,465—Grain-weighing apparatus, Carl Reuther, Hennef-on-the-Sieg, Germany.

No. 478,469—Machine for cleaning wheat, Jacob Rudasill, Cherryville, N. C.

No. 478,157—Steaming attachment for wheat heaters, Samuel M. Braden, Ligonier, Ind.

No. 479,231—Dust Collector, Pieter Van Gelder, Sowerby Bridge, England.

No. 479,267—Apparatus for separating dust from air, Pieter Van Gelder, Sowerby Bridge, England.

No. 479,241—Fanning-mill Henry Bush, Holgate, Ohio.

No. 479,188—Means for preventing explosions in mills, Charles Kaestner, Chicago, Ill.

No. 479,742—Conveyor and Screen, Richard L. Hassell, Chicago, Ill.

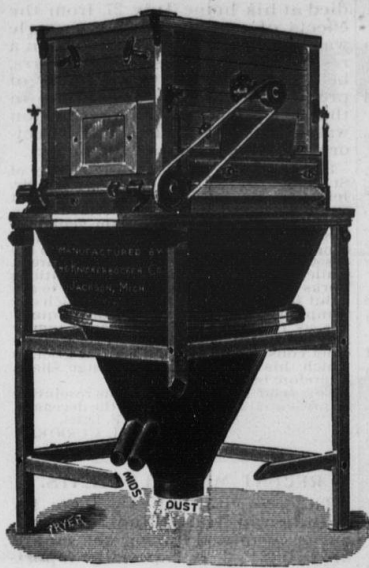
No. 479,547—Dust-guard for attrition mills, Talmage Blass, Brewster, N. Y.

Nos. 479,589 and 479,775—Flour-bolt, Clark S. Fuller, Lafayette, Ind., assignor to Rufus H. Emerson and Zenas C. Eldred, Jackson, Mich., receivers of the Geo. T. Smith Mid. Pur. Co.

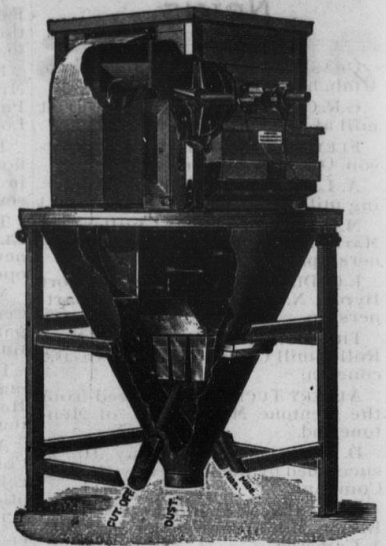
G. A. R.

Do you know that the MONON ROUTE and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway will take you to Washington at one fare for the round trip, Sept. 13th to 20th. Special G. A. R. trains will leave Chicago Sept. 17th and 18th running solid to Washington via Cincinnati and the Virginias. This route will allow you to stop at Charleston, Kanawha Falls, Clifton Forge, Charlottesville, Rappahannock, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Lynchburg and other points in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, to visit the old battle fields and other points of interest. For further information regarding side trips, sleeping car accommodations, railroad maps or maps of the South showing battle fields etc., address

F. J. REED, L. E. SESSIONS,
City Pass. Agent, N. W. Pass. Agt.
232 Clark st. Minneapolis, Minn.
Chicago. Minn.
Ask for tickets via the Monon Route.



Holt Dustless Purifier.



A few extracts from letters received tell the story:

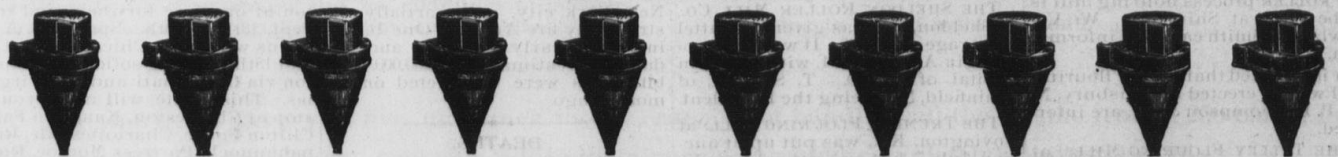
"Have no complaint of my flour where I used to have considerable."
 "Our middlings are much better than we had from a Machine."
 "Less power and absolutely no waste."
 "They remove fluff that no sieve purifier in existence can."

"Dry and free from impurities."
 "Using them as a full system."
 "Superior to any purifiers we have seen."
 "The machine is all we could desire."
 "Lessens the fire risk."
 "Entirely satisfactory."
 "Stronger and whiter flour."
 "Saving in room."



"Please find enclosed check for purifier."
 "Useful in every mill."
 "Run day and night and give no trouble."
 "It has no equal."
 "Fully up to your guarantee."
 "I am more than pleased with it."
 "Every mill should have them."
 "Raised our grades of good flour and reduced our low grade."

The Cyclone Dust Collector, known and used all over the world.



SEND FOR CIRCULARS, PRICE LIST, ETC., TO

THE KNICKERBOCKER CO.

JACKSON, MICH.

Milwaukee Notes

THE Milwaukee Bread-stuffs market are irregular and weak in sympathy with European grain centers. The movement at primaries continues quite large, while the strike at Buffalo restricts eastward shipments. The opening and closing prices for spring wheat for the 18th inst. were: No. 2 spring, opening 73 $\frac{1}{4}$; closing 72 $\frac{1}{8}$. Seller Sept., opening 73 $\frac{1}{4}$; closing 72 $\frac{7}{8}$. Seller Dec., opening 76; closing 75 $\frac{1}{4}$. Crop advices from the northwest are unfavorable. Lake freights remain steady on the basis of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour is steadier and a fair business is reported. The daily average production of flour, in the city, for the past month was 7,445 barrels. Mill-stuffs are firm on the basis of \$13.00@13.25 for bran and midlings.

LIEUT. GODFREY L. CARDEN, U. S. R. M., in an article on "Shipbuilding on the Great Lakes," says of the Edward P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee:

The iron and steel plant of the Edward P. Allis Company, Reliance Works, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is beyond question the most extensive engine, machinery and boiler establishment in the West. It is doubtful if there exists in the United States a single plant capable of handling the amount of material made possible at the Reliance Works, Milwaukee. * * * The Reliance Works must be looked upon as in the very first rank of American machinery producing plants.

MILWAUKEE A GREAT BARLEY CENTER.

Almost the entire imports of barley and malt from Canada in the city of Buffalo have been wiped out by the McKinley law. The New York malt manufacturers have been in the habit of mixing Western, mainly Wisconsin barley, with barley imported from Canada and selling it all for Canadian goods. This fact is witnessed to by all the local malsters. Just as soon as the McKinley bill was adopted there was a marked increase in the shipments of both barley and malt from Milwaukee. The total amount of barley shipped from Milwaukee east and south in 1889 was 3,131,249 bushels. The following year, after the adoption of the McKinley tariff, the shipments of barley in the same direction amounted to 4,950,993 bushels, an increase in one year of 1,819,744, and in 1891 the figure rose still higher, to 5,482,542 bushels, or an increase in the shipments over 1889 of 2,351,293 bushels. The statistics of the lake shipments show best the demand created in the east for our Wisconsin barley. All the barley shipped from

Milwaukee by lake in 1888 was 528,049 bushels, in 1889—596,567, in 1890—3,159,575, and in 1891—3,127,780 bushels. In other words, while the shipments of barley to Buffalo were insignificant prior to the passage of the McKinley bill, they rose to the large proportions of over 3,000,000 bushels after the duty on barley had been raised from 10 to 30 cents per bushel. There was almost no demand in the state of New York for Wisconsin barley before the passage of the McKinley bill, but the New York malsters have bought here nearly 10,000,000 bushels of barley since. The Chamber of Commerce reports, from which the foregoing figures are taken, contain no specific figures as to the movements of malt. But while the total local production of malt amounted in 1889 to 3,859,755 bushels, the production rose in 1890 to 5,148,598—an increase in one year of 1,289,203 bushels—and in 1891 to 5,345,830—a further increase of nearly 200,000 bushels. There was shipped from Milwaukee in 1889—1,278,313 bushels of malt, but the shipments of malt in 1890 amounted to 2,523,559 bushels—nearly double the amount of the preceding year—and in 1891 to 2,727,195 bushels, a further increase of over 200,000 bushels.

The malting capacity of the malt houses of Milwaukee, exclusive of those connected with the local breweries, was in 1888—2,500,000 bushels; in 1889—3,200,000; in 1890—3,425,000; in 1891—4,425,000, with the prospect of this capacity being increased to 5,500,000 by the end of this year. The capital invested in the commercial malting business in 1890 was \$2,100,000, but it is at least \$5,000,000 at present, if the value of the grounds, buildings and machinery is taken into consideration.

GREAT MILL BUILDERS.

E. P. ALLIS & Co., of this city, have now under contract and being constructed fifteen large mills—over 11,000 bbls. capacity—in nearly as many different States, and more contracts in sight. Milwaukee is proud of this great manufacturer.

A TRADE DIRECTORY.

THE AMERICAN FLOUR MILL AND GRAIN ELEVATOR DIRECTORY for 1892-'93 is a recently compiled, reliable and complete list of flour-mill owners and operators in the United States and Canada, with supplement and corrections up to July 1892; also a list of owners and operators of grain elevators; a list of flour and grain merchants and brokers in the United States and Europe, carefully selected from reliable information. The list of

flour-mill owners also embodies the following information: capacity of mill in 24 hours; kind of power used; system of grinding used—roller or stone; financial rating of owners or operators. *This is the only DIRECTORY of the kind published. There is none other; advertisements to the contrary notwithstanding.*

It is, comparatively, a very easy task to compile a list of 50,000 or more names and addresses, embracing several kinds of business, such as Grain, Milling, Flour and Feed, Hay and Straw, Fruit and Produce, Malting, Brewing, Distilling, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc., and publishing same in an intermingled form under a misleading title. Persons desiring the addresses in any one of the above-mentioned branches of trade would find it a tedious work ferreting them out from among the mixture. The expense attending the compilation and publication of a work of this latter kind is very slight in comparison to that of preparing a Directory such as the AMERICAN, which requires that direct information be obtained from each party listed therein, or from some other source of undoubted reliability. In many cases, parties receiving letters of inquiry lay them aside for future attention, and which, but for a reminder, possibly two of them, from the publisher, would be forgotten and remain unanswered. This part of the work entails considerable expense, but it is necessary for the production of a complete Directory. As many as 30,000 inquiries and reminders are necessary in the case of each issue of the work—biennially. At first thought the price of this Directory may seem high, but if all the facts connected with its preparation, the necessarily limited demand for such a work and the amount and value of the information it contains are duly considered, the price will appear very reasonable.

Parties desiring to form new business relations or to extend that already attained among the trades listed in this work should provide themselves with a copy without delay. *Now is the time.* New grain coming in and millers desirous of operating their plants to the extent of their capacity, want an outlet for the products. Communications by mail should have equal consideration with personal applications, and where such postal communication sets forth mutually desirable connections the consummation is easily attained.

Send for a copy of the "AMERICAN FLOUR MILL AND GRAIN ELEVATOR DIRECTORY FOR 1892-3." Price \$10. Address

S. H. SEAMANS,
68-C Mitchell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

It is announced that the Postmaster-General of the United States has decided to issue a new series of postage stamps, with designs appropriate to the commemoration of the discovery of America.

The World's Fair buildings will be dedicated on the 21st of October instead of the 12th, Congress having passed a bill to that effect. October 21 is the exact anniversary of Columbus' landing, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made by Pope Gregory. The change of date of dedication was made in the interest of chronological accuracy, and also to oblige New York City, which will have a Columbian celebration on October 12.

CHIEF WILLARD A. SMITH of the Transportation Department of the World's Fair has secured for exhibition one of the old French voyager's boats, which he found in the State Historical Museum of Wisconsin, at Madison. The boat is an old batteau of the pattern used by the French-Canadian fur traders in their voyages on the lakes and rivers of the Northwest before Illinois or Wisconsin had been organized as territories. It is a leviathan of canoes, weighing 1,100 pounds, is thirty feet long, and in its day carried eighteen men and over a ton of goods for the Indian trade. Secretary Thwaite of the Wisconsin Historical Museum, on one of his canoe trips two years ago, found this relic, water-logged, on the banks of the upper St. Croix, and had it conveyed to Madison.

WILLIAM L. LAFOLLETTE, Superintendent of the World's Fair agricultural exhibition for the State of Washington, is arranging for a complete model farm in miniature for the Washington exhibit. He will have a farmhouse, barns, fences and fields of growing grain. There will be fields of summer fallow, with tiny gang plows and furrows. Threshers, binders and all other farm machinery will be shown in miniature as they appear when in use in the west. Mr. LaFollette will also erect a large cold storage safe with glass sides and neatly arranged shelving. The fruits of Washington will be shown in this during their season, and collectors throughout the state will renew the supply by sending fresh fruit daily to Chicago, by express. First, the safe will be filled with luscious strawberries, and from that on during the succeeding seasons, as the fruit ripens, the cold storage fruit display will be kept replenished with all varieties of ripening fruit from May 1st to October 30th, 1893, or during the entire time that the Exposition is open.

TO THE KEENEST BUYERS

VALUE TALKS LOUDER
THAN PRICE.
NEVERTHELESS,
OUR PRICES
MAKE THEMSELVES
HEARD.

CONSIDER THESE THINGS

WHEN IN WANT
OF ANY ARTICLE,
FROM A COMPLETE
FLOUR OR CORN MILL
TO A BOLTING-CLOTH
PATCH,
AND ADDRESS

The John T. Noye Manufacturing Co.,

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

FARREL FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY,
ANSONIA, CONN.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated



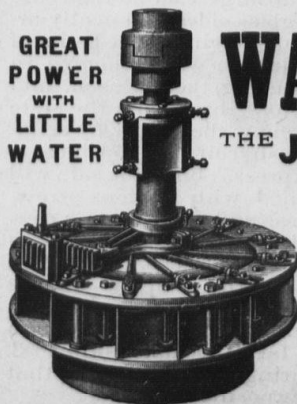
ANSONIA * ROLLS

FOR USE IN ROLLER MILLS.

The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these
Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

• • These Rolls are now used in all Leading Flouring Mills. • •

CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MILLS A SPECIALTY.



GREAT
POWER
WITH
LITTLE
WATER

JAMES LEFFEL WATER WHEELS

BUILT BY
THE JAMES LEFFEL & CO.
Nearly 30 Years Business

affords every convenience for making Wheels of highest
excellence and

Specially Adapted to All Situations.

Among the Wheels in operation may be found the
Largest and Smallest Wheels
in greatest variety of form, style and finish under the
Highest and Lowest Heads

in this country. Write stating head, size of stream, kind of
mill. We will send our fine pamphlet, and advise you,
THE JAMES LEFFEL & CO.

**SPRINGFIELD,
OHIO.**

**110 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.**

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

ESTABLISHED 1856.



**DRAWBACK ON BAGS
COLLECTED.**

R. F. DOWNING & CO.,

NEW YORK.



BRANCH HOUSE, 1425 EAST MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

VANDUZEN GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE

For Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and for General Uses.
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE.

JUST THE THING FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS.

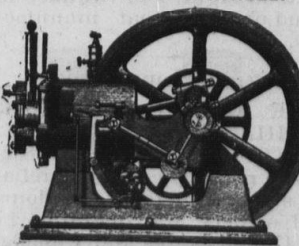
OFFICE OF WELLS BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN LUMBER, GRAIN, COAL, ETC.

Marathon, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1891.

VANDUZEN GAS & GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Gentlemen:—We have had our engine in use about eight months,
and can unhesitatingly say, the longer we use it the better we like it.
It is especially adapted to elevator work. By being able to set it to
run any number of revolutions per minute, from one hundred to three
hundred, it enables us to regulate the speed of our cleaner to suit all
kinds and conditions of grain, better than can be done with cone
mills. We do not have to hire any special help to run it, as we start
it in the morning, and it will run itself till noon or night as we desire,
using gasoline only in proportion to the work done, which is about one
gallon to the indicated horse-power used in ten hours time. We can
start it in a few minutes when everything is cold, and "last but not
least," we are paying one and three-quarter per cent. insurance, and
our competitor is paying three and one-quarter per cent. for the same
work, except he uses steam. Very respectfully, WELLS BROS.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular. For full particulars
and prices address VANDUZEN GAS AND GASOLINE
ENGINE CO., 27 Broadway, CINCINNATI, OHIO.



**THE GIBBS PATENT
DUST PROTECTOR**

For protecting the nose
and mouth from inhalations of
dust, which is killing thou-
sands yearly in mills, factories,
elevators, etc. Nickel-plated
Protector, postpaid on receipt
of price, \$1.00. No stamps.

Agents wanted.

GIBBS RESPIRATOR CO.
36 La Salle St., Chicago.





S. H. SEAMANS, PUBLISHER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

OFFICE:
68-C MITCHELL BUILDING, MILWAUKEE
Subscription Price—Per Year, in Advance:
To American subscribers, postage
prepaid.....\$1.00
To Canadian subscribers, postage
prepaid.....1.00
Foreign subscriptions..... 5s

All Drafts and Post-Office Money Orders
must be made payable to S. H. Seamans.

Bills for advertising will be sent monthly
unless otherwise agreed upon.

For estimates for advertising, address
the UNITED STATES MILLER.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Milwaukee,
Wis., as mail matter of the second class.]

MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1892.

We respectfully request our readers
when they write to persons or firms
advertising in this paper, to mention that
their advertisement was seen in the
UNITED STATES MILLER. You will
thereby oblige not only this paper, but
the advertisers.

Editorial.

KANSAS MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

WE have been unable to get
a complete report of this
meeting in time for this issue
of THE UNITED STATES MILLER.
The Association, however,
passed the following preamble
and resolution, which refers
particularly to the Millers' National
Insurance Co.:

WHEREAS, We, the Kansas Millers'
Association, in convention assembled,
believe the surplus fund belong-
ing to the members of the
Millers' National Insurance Com-
pany should find its way back to
them, and believing that under the
existing management of said com-
pany such results will not be ob-
tained, therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of
this Association be requested to se-
cure the proxies of all millers of
this Association and of Kansas
millers outside of the Association
if possible, and that Secretary Top-
ping be authorized to attend the
next annual meeting of the Millers'
National Insurance company for
the purpose of securing the rights
of Kansas stockholders.

The report of this meeting
has been withheld, in order
that the secretary might secure
as many proxies as possible
before a counter effort could
be made to prevent. Mr. Bar-
num was invited to be present
at this meeting, but rather than
make the effort sends his re-
grets in a letter explanatory?
as follows:

Your circular program for the
fifth annual meeting of your Asso-
ciation, to be held the 12th and 13th
inst., is received, and I have been
trying to arrange to be with you on
the 13th inst., and explain how and
why the Millers' National Insur-
ance Company, by its conservative
methods, has for over sixteen years
paid its honest losses promptly,
usually as soon as adjusted, at a
cost to the millers of about one-
half that of other companies, equal
to an annual cash dividend of 50
per cent., and at the same time

added to its cash assets as new
risks were assumed, so that to-day
it has the entire confidence of the
milling fraternity, the bankers with
whom they do business, and is the
peer of any other insurance com-
pany in America; as its statement
for July 1 will show that the Mil-
lers' National has more dollars of
assets to dollars of liability than
any other insurance company in
the United States doing a general
business.

In the formation of this com-
pany no experiment was attempted.
Its foundations were laid deep and
wide, and of sufficient strength to
sustain the greatest weight of a
fire-proof structure.

Anything worth anything costs
something. Every member of this
company since policy No. 1 was is-
sued has paid a membership fee on
receipt of his first policy. The
sum total of these fees has been
carefully guarded, and has in-
creased with each new risk as-
sumed; so that the proper propor-
tion of cash reserve has always
been maintained, and is to-day no
more or less in proportion to the
risks on its books than it was five
or ten years ago, or will be in years
yet to come. No one, by extra as-
sessments, or otherwise than above,
has ever paid or been called upon
to pay one dollar to swell the
amount of our cash reserve or sur-
plus; while every dollar of interest
received therefrom has been cred-
ited to expense account, and thus re-
duces the assessments levied a cor-
responding amount.

The recent failure of the Wiscon-
sin Millers' Mutual Insurance Com-
pany only emphasizes the fact that
an insurance company, to be
worthy of the name, must have a
sufficient cash reserve in propor-
tion to its business to enable it to
promptly pay its losses as they oc-
cur. The want of a cash reserve, and
numerous losses on flour mills,
caused the failure of the Wisconsin
Company, and always has and
probably always will cause like
failures under similar circum-
stances.

A miller having a small mill
with a good local trade, or an in-
surance association with small
risks, well selected, and so scattered
that the burning of one will not
endanger the other, requires but a
comparatively small cash surplus,
while the miller who is turning out
6,000 barrels of flour daily, or an in-
surance company that has millions
upon millions at risk, ever so well
selected and miles apart, requires
a large amount of cash to properly
conduct that business, make it re-
munerative, and always be pre-
pared for any contingency that
may arise. This company, years
ago, on the same day and at the
same hour, had three flour mills
burning, upon which we had risks
of \$10,000 each; one in Minnesota,
one in Kansas and one in Ken-
tucky; yet the volume of its busi-
ness was so great that no one out-
side of this office knew the fact.
With us it was simply a matter of
business; the unlooked for had
happened, but did not find us un-
prepared.

Those having risks with the Wis-
consin Millers' Insurance Company
are by dozens and by scores seek-
ing protection from this company,
or through this office in other com-
panies that we can recommend; so
it is impossible for me at this time
to be present at your meeting.

I would like very much to be
with you and enjoy your hospitali-
ty, but it has been ordered other-
wise, and like a true soldier, I obey.

With the above letter our
Kansas friends were expected
to be satisfied, but they evi-
dently were not willing to take
ex parte testimony. Hence the

resolution as passed by that
body. We are free to say we
do not fully agree with the
resolution. It matters com-
paratively little how great the
surplus, providing it is kept
under the control of its real
owners, the millers. First, the
Board of Directors should be
composed entirely of MILL
OWNERS insured in the com-
pany—except the secretary or
manager should be a member
of the board—beyond this no
employee of the office should
have a voice in its manage-
ment. Second, a cash surplus,
meeting the requirements of
the Illinois Statutes (or even
50% additional). A still great-
er surplus might not be objec-
tionable providing it is put un-
der the control of the company
—to do this, Article XII of the
By-laws will have to be res-
cinded.

Every Miller having a policy
in the company should contin-
ue his insurance in the com-
pany, and any attempt to can-
cel upon the part of the man-
agement, except for a just and
reasonable cause, should be re-
sisted. It is possible our Kan-
sas friends may have a little ex-
perience in this direction—if so,
we trust they will stand upon
their rights, for we believe the
sooner it is known who are the
company, and who should con-
trol it, the better it will be for
the policy holders.

"A WELL KNOWN WISCONSIN MILLER."

IN the issue of June 22d, 1892,
the *Northwestern Miller*
editorially remarks:

"A well known Wisconsin
miller writes us that the secre-
tary of the Millers' National
Ass'n has drawn on him for the
annual dues for 1892. He asks
us if he had better pay the
draft, etc. The reply is: It is
hardly necessary for our cor-
respondent to ask this question
if he reads these columns. * *
The Millers' National Associa-
tion is absolutely of no assist-
ance to the millers of this
country. * * * As to the patent
litigation ghost, which walks
responsive to the wire pulling
of good old Uncle Seamans and
his dapper pupil, the young
man with a signature, we do
not suppose that among those
who see it and witness its anti-
quated attempt at being ghost-
ly, there are any who can, in
this enlightened age, summon
up even a single shiver. Long
ago its joints became stiff with
age," etc., etc.

This and more of the same
kind of billingsgate was dealt
out to its readers in this
same issue. We depart from
our usual course and notice

this by reason of the fact
that among its readers were
millers who ought to have
known better than take stock in
these statements, and others,
"from the woods behindt," that
have never belonged to any or-
ganization and believed from
reading the *Northwestern Mil-
ler*, that the National Associa-
tion was something to be avoid-
ed. *They know better now.*
The well known miller from
Wisconsin has been invited by
Mr. Russell's attorney to come
up and settle for the use of the
Smith Purifiers on the basis
of from one to four dollars per
barrel for all the flour made
during the life of the Smith
patents. Another miller, sued,
tried to compromise, and of-
fered \$400 to be released, which
was refused. Now they come
to the Association for help, but
the "dapper young man with a
signature" reads them an ex-
tract from the constitution
which prohibits the acceptance
of millers into membership
with patent suits on hand or
threatened. There are to-day no
firmer friends of the National
Association than these deluded
millers who have now joined it
and come in out of the wet; but
they have no love for the "lit-
tle cherub that sits up aloft,"
and chatters now at the dilem-
ma they are in, from accepting
his advice without questioning
its value. They, however, have
this consolation, if it be any,
that they will soon have plenty
of company, as we understand
a large number of suits are to
be started at once by the same
plaintiff. Should he prove suc-
cessful, we can name a number
of parties that will be likely to
hear from him.

A COMBINATION OF NORTH DAKOTA MILLERS.

A NUMBER of the more pro-
gressive millers of North
Dakota have been organized
into a Stock Company under
the laws of New Jersey. This is
a move in the right direction—
it does not mean higher prices
for flour, or lower prices for
wheat, but it does mean a better
profit to the miller by reason of
a great reduction in expenses,
closer milling, better product,
and a nominal expense in put-
ting the flour and offal of this
combination upon the market.
We congratulate the members
of the corporation in this move
towards successful milling, and
particularly in the wise selec-
tion of a manager who is not
only up to the times, but is also
a "progressionist" of the high-
est order.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

OUR DULUTH LETTER.

THE late battle royal between Minneapolis on the one side and Duluth on the other, relative to alleged wheat and flour railroad rate discriminations, has brought the head of Superior to the fore as a milling center, in a way which cannot help but resulting in great good to this community. Hitherto the great advantages of the head of Lake Superior, as a milling center, were known to the comparative few to whom trade made the question a study. Now, these advantages have been heralded all over the country, and letters and inquiries, relative to the locating of mills here, are being received in large numbers from every section. Minneapolis is beginning to recognize the fact that she has put her foot in it, and the cries are loud and deep against Charles A. Pillsbury, who is made somewhat of a scapegoat for the whole deal. The Duluth Jobbers' Union has printed 10,000 pamphlets of the testimony given by Minneapolis millers before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and has distributed them broadcast over the country. The last time your correspondent was in Minneapolis, he found the newspaper men of that city were condemning Mr. Pillsbury for the stand he had taken in the matter and roasting the millers in general for advertising Duluth and giving away facts about Minneapolis, which will greatly injure her as a milling center. As to the result of all this movement against flour and wheat rates on the part of Minneapolis millers, the feeling is general here among flour and wheat men, that no change of any importance can be made. The brightest newspaper men of the northwest are also of the opinion, that the complainants failed to make a strong case or even one that, under the Interstate Commerce Law, could result in a serious consideration of their cause.

The advantage which Duluth has, as well as Superior, is about 15 cents on a barrel of flour in the matter of freight charges from Minneapolis to Duluth to reach deep water navigation. The only thing which would place the twin cities on an equality, would be a milling in transit rate, by virtue of which, grain consigned to Duluth or eastern points, would be ground in Minneapolis and re-shipped as flour on through wheat rates.

The Duluth flour mills now

in operation are in excellent condition to turn out a maximum amount of flour of the best qualities. They are thoroughly equipped with the latest machinery and, although the Imperial Mill has not yet turned out flour to its full capacity, nearly 28,000 barrels have been ground by the Imperial Mill and the Gill & Wright mills in a single week. The record of production and of receipts and shipments of flour by weeks, for Duluth, for the month ending August 6, is as follows as compared with last year:

PRODUCED AND SHIPPED BY MILLS.				
For Week Ending.	1897. Rec'ts Bbls.	1891. Rec'ts Bbls.	1892. Ship- ments Bbls.	1891. Ship- ments Bbls.
July 16.....	27,295	15,305	27,532	16,583
" 23.....	17,144	15,084	19,357	13,589
" 30.....	27,123	15,348	25,960	19,830
Aug. 6.....	25,061	15,261	27,763	15,796
Totals.....	96,533	60,998	100,612	65,738

RAILROAD RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.				
For Week Ending.	1892. Rec'ts Bbls.	1891. Rec'ts Bbls.	1892. Ship- ments Bbls.	1891. Ship- ments Bbls.
July 16	118,139	58,063	153,016	54,856
" 23	149,430	46,484	137,763	50,348
" 30	128,146	47,814	136,879	31,015
Aug. 6	190,133	61,535	147,422	68,407
Totals	585,488	213,926	575,080	216,626

The amounts of flour in store in Duluth at end of each week, for 1891 and 1892, were as follows :

	1892.	1891.
July 16.....	139,886	125,189
" 23.....	149,340	113,820
" 30.....	141,670	123,167
Aug. 6.....	180,879	116,820

It will be seen by the above figures that the movement of flour this year is over twice as large as a year ago at this time and the production and shipment of mills about one third greater, although the present capacity of our mills is over twice as great. The output of Duluth flour mills when running steady and to full capacity is about 6600 bbls. per diem. The mills, however, have been running light this month, owing to poor demand for the lower grades of flour and owing, also, to some mishaps to machinery in the Imperial Mill. A strike of coopers and packers curtailed the output considerably during the past week. The strike of the packers was adjusted in about four hours and matters are now moving with their accustomed smoothness, but the coopers cannot agree with the general manager of the mill on the matter of wages, and the shops remain closed. All barrels for packing flour in use by the Imperial mill, are being shipped in here from Minneapolis, although now a greater percentage of sacks for export is being used than formerly.

The millers here are not saying much about their competition with Minneapolis millers in the flour markets of the United States and Europe, but it is well known that Duluth flour is able to meet

the Pillsbury English Milling Syndicate's produce in any market, particularly in excellence of quality. As regards cheapness of production and enterprise of millers, it is acknowledged that the only competition which gives Minneapolis millers any concern and against which they could find no remedy, came from Duluth. The reason of this, as explained by the millers, is that Duluth mills use a better grade of wheat. The business of mixing in poor grades has not become a fine art here as yet. The other cause is cheap water transportation to the eastern market for the flour, and to the western market for the coal needed.

To offset these advantages, there is considerable complaint among the new concerns here, who are building mills at the head of Lake Superior, regarding the manner of purchasing wheat for flour manufacture. There is considerable clamor for a sample market on the board of trade, and in all probability such a market will be established here, just as soon as the directors feel that there is a general need for it. Hitherto Duluth has been mainly an export market, whose established wheat grades are known all over the world as perfectly reliable and always maintained. Now, however, the mills prefer to buy their wheat without reference to grades, because they want the cream of the wheat passing through here for manufacture into flour. In order to do this, each of the mills now keep a man on track who goes around with the inspectors, and when he finds a car which he thinks suitable, he sends the number of the car with a sample of the wheat to the mill manager, who buys it, provided somebody else does not get in ahead of him. It would be much better for the new millers, several of whom are interested in West Superior milling concerns, if the cars were sampled in the Board of Trade, where they could secure the wheat wanted. West Superior has endeavored to start a sample market, but the spot wheat business is evidently not large enough to maintain a board of trade without assistance from the large export wheat interests centered at Duluth. The great elevator companies here have no particular interest in a sample market, and thus far no action has been taken. There is also some kick, from consignees of wheat to this market, because under the grading system, which does not allow of mixture, wheat which goes close to the line often has to go down a notch lower in grade and sometimes is unable to command a price that it might in a sample

market. Minneapolis, in this respect, is sometimes considered a more satisfactory market by the farmers.

Prices for wheat during the past month, on this market, have ruled quite steady but have been close to the point, which is considered very near to bed rock. The conditions of the growing crop, together with the large reserves of the old crop in America and Europe, have made a strong advance impossible, while the fact that wheat below 80 cents is considered cheap, has rather steadied markets in spite of the floods of bearish news. Col. Rogers, of the Minneapolis *Record*, has estimated the wheat crop of the two Dakotas and Minnesota at 130,000,000, but late private advices from North Dakota, place the crop of that state at 50 per cent of last year's yield. The remarkable steadiness of prices for the last five weeks can be seen from the following table which gives closing prices on each Tuesday beginning July 12:

Cash.		Track.		September.	
1 hd.	1 north	1 hd.	1 north	1 hd.	1 north
79½	77½	79½	77½	78¾	76¼
82¼	79¼	82	79½	80¼	78¾
82½	79¼	82½	80½	81	79 B
82	78¾	82	79½	80¾	78½ B
82¼	79	83	81¼	82¼	79¼

During the month the principle demand has been for cash and track wheats by the mills. The export and wheat shipping business for July was very large, amounting to about 2,500,000 bush. in receipts and considerable more than that in shipments. The exact statement for July regarding Duluth's grain and flour business is as follows:

RECEIPTS.		1892.	1891.
Flour produced, bbls	.....	87,955	60,665
" received by R. R's	.....	560,128	183,259
Wheat " bush	.....	2,367,435	390,883
Corn " "	.....	39,887	
Oats " "	.....		24,383
Flax Seed rec'd "	.....	8,590	

	1892.	1891.
Flour, bbls.....	619,687	260,985
Wheat, bush.....	3,121,612	1,744,358
Corn ".....	39,922	7,506
Oats ".....		29,308
Flax Seed, bush.....	835	

Here is the last statement, of August 6, showing the amount of grain in store in Duluth and Superior Elevators, by grades :

	Bushels.
No. 1 hard wheat.....	157,553
No. 1 Northern wheat.....	1,384,919
No. 2 Northern wheat.....	503,810
No. 3 spring wheat.....	97,076
No grade spring wheat.....	531,967
Rejected and condemned wheat...	99,801
Special bin wheat.....	74,390

Total wheat in store.....	2,849,025
Increase during the week.....	45,502
In store this date last year.....	276,491
Decrease for the week last year.....	392,455
Stock of flax seed now in store.....	78,632
Increase of flax seed during the week.....	11,043

Wheat in store July 30.	2,803,523
" " " " 23.	3,361,872
" " " " 16.	3,403,043
" " " " 9.	3,541,363

The receipts of wheat here are a great deal larger than last year, but have fallen off somewhat in the last week and the shipments have somewhat overbalanced receipts but not largely. Vessel tonnage has been in great demand and freight rates to Buffalo via

lake have been uniformly steady at from 3 to 3½ cents for wheat. Canadian boats have no competitors for carrying wheat to Kingston, which they have been doing right along for 3 cents.

The receipts of flour, as will be seen from the tables, are very heavy this season. The Hill line of boats are employed mainly in the flour trade, taking enough ore usually to fill out cargoes. Other years they depended largely on package freight business. In the last week the demand for No. 1 Northern track wheat, for milling purposes, has been sharp and today and yesterday it was bid up from 1½¢@2¢ above the same grade in store. Millers are buying a good deal of wheat at prices which they consider close to the bottom. Flour, however, rules dull, especially for lower grades and none of the mills are desirous of running at full capacity. The amount of flour in store, 190,000 odd barrels, is greater than ever before, this year or last, but the movement out continues lively also.

RALPH MCKENZIE.

Duluth, August 9, 1892.

GOSSIP FROM SUPERIOR.

Superior as a Milling Point—The New Lake Superior Mill—The Freeman—New Mills Contemplated and Contracted for—Prospect for Wheat Supplies, etc., etc.

THE phenomenal growth of Superior as a milling center is perhaps unequaled in the annals of the flour milling industry. It has only been about a year since the outside world woke up to the advantages of this point as compared with all competitive points in the flour milling business. In that time the Freeman Mill has been erected and is now turning out about 1200 barrels of flour per diem with a present capacity of 1500 barrels and an ultimate capacity of 3000 barrels. There are now in process of construction two other large flour mills and another one in contemplation for which the site has not yet been selected. The Lake Superior Mill is now well under way and will probably be in operation by January, 1893. It will have then a capacity of 3000 barrels and will ultimately grind 6000 barrels per diem. The financial backers of the concern are heavy capitalists and flour factors in this country and Europe. E. P. Allis & Co. of Milwaukee, the greatest manufacturers of flour mill machinery in America, will furnish the machinery and W. D. Gray, their milling engineer, will make the plans for it. The mill will have the very latest improvements in machinery and will be a model of its kind. L. R. Hurd of Milwaukee, is general manager and M. E. Milmoie, a veteran grain buyer and miller will at-

tend to the wheat buying for the new mill. The total cost of the plant will aggregate about \$500,000. It is situated at the entrance to Superior bay.

William Listman, of La Crosse, Wis., let contracts for the construction of a mill of 3000 barrels daily capacity located on the slip opposite the Lake Superior mill commonly called the "Daisy Mill." Mr. Listman is a practical miller who now owns a large mill, which has been very successful, at La Crosse.

In addition to these, contracts have been let for the erection of the Russell-Miller flouring mill with a capacity of 3000 barrels.

P. M. Todd of Albert Lea, Minn., together with a number of capitalists from Indiana are contemplating the erection of another 3000 barrel mill, but it is said that they have not selected a definite site as yet although they have determined to build either in Superior or Duluth. All these mills will bring the daily capacity of flour mills at the head of Lake Superior up to 23,600 barrels per diem or close to the daily production of the Minneapolis flour manufacturing. Each of these mills will have private elevators to hold about 200,000 bushels of wheat each, besides flour sheds here and at different points in the East.

The problem, which now confronts the people here, is to provide a suitable market for these competing millers in which they can secure the choice wheat, which comes to the head of Lake Superior, for grinding into flour. There seems to be somewhat of a struggle between the millers and New York elevator companies, who have their headquarters in Duluth, to secure the cream of the wheat. The elevator companies want the plumpest and best wheat to mix with what is technically known as skin, grades which barely pass the grade limits, in order to keep up the reputation for excellence of the Duluth wheat, which is known all over the world, while the millers want wheat which will give whiteness and strength to their flour. As the matter has now arranged itself, the millers, as well as the exporters of wheat, are obliged to keep men on the track, who follow the inspectors around and when they see a car that they want, they take samples and the number of the car, which they send to their principals who purchase the wheat.

If, however, all cars were sampled on the Superior or Duluth Boards of Trade, all millers would have a show and the men who would pay the most for the wheat would get it, while the farmer or consignee would get the benefit of such competi-

tion. Superior has started such a sample market, but, owing to the fact that only as yet 2100 barrels of flour is daily produced here, such a market, without the influence of long standing in the other markets of the world, cannot now command large outside interests. This Board of Trade has a special inspector who grades wheat under the same rules as the Minnesota inspection, under which the Duluth Board of Trade operates. A fact which will materially aid this Board of Trade is patent in the location of a million bushel elevator here, by the Northwestern Farmers Protective Association. This elevator will be under control of farmers and is to give them cheap storage. It furnishes an indication of the distrust of the farmers in the regular elevator companies which now mainly control the wheat business of the Northwest. During the past year there has been indisputable manifestations, on the part of Dakota farmers, that they preferred to make Superior the objective point of their wheat shipments, where the flour milling industry has assumed such proportions as would furnish them a good market for milling grades of wheat. The head of Lake Superior possesses great advantages over Minneapolis as a milling center, in being nearer the best No. 1 hard wheat of North Dakota and the Red River Valley, while, at the same time, it is enabled to secure an abundance of lower grades of wheat, as mixers, by paying the same freights as the Minneapolis millers do for their grain. All flour mills here are being built on the latest improved patterns and will have all the latest improvements in machinery to date, thus enabling them to compete successfully with any milling center in the country.

The receipts and shipments of flour, here for this season, have been very heavy, nearly doubling those of a year ago. The Eastern Minnesota flour sheds are kept full at all times and as many as 300 cars have been standing on the tracks at one time. The movement of grain has been steady, both in and out and for the past few days the shipments of wheat out have been very large. It is very probable that but little wheat will be left in store by the time the new crop begins to arrive. The mills will require 1,250,000 bushels for grinding before the new wheat can be utilized for flour making.

Thus far, contrary to the assertions of Minneapolis millers, flour manufactured here has obtained a ready market. It has not been necessary for Superior to build up a local reputation. The excellence of

the quality of wheat received here is well known and the mills across the harbor at Duluth have been enabled to stand abreast of all competitors in the race for trade. These two points together have enabled new mills to start out with excellent prospects. Besides this, all milling concerns which have begun business here have been practical men. They are all well known and have already a large patronage and good credit. These points have assured success from the start and will guarantee a constantly increasing patronage for the future.

WHALEBACK.

SUPERIOR, Aug. 10, 1892.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Improved Crop Outlook. The Crippled Condition of European Grain Trade. Lower Prices. Demoralized Market for Low Grade Flour. City Mills Consolidation.

THE short crop prophets have had another fall, after a brief and disastrous rise, assisted by the overloaded and crippled Bulls, whose last forlorn hope of disaster to the growing crops, by "hot winds" has been blasted by timely and generous rains. Nature, the great equalizer of things and men, has come to the aid of the farmer and the country, and routed the speculators, who would profit on the disasters of both. True, the Bulls have scored a temporary success the past week; but it does not begin to make good their previous defeats, nor are they out of the woods yet. Probably there has never been a more disastrous year to the grain trade itself, for reasons explained in my last letter. The diagnosis of the condition of the importers of breadstuffs in Europe, has since been strikingly illustrated by the failure of one of the oldest, largest and most representative and conservative houses in the English grain trade, namely S. Budgett & Son of London. This was not the original house of Budgett, known for half a century on both sides of the Atlantic, by its phenomenal success and growth, but it is a branch composed of the sons of the founders of the original Bristol house, which, though not involved financially to a serious extent, has no doubt suffered heavy losses from the same cause, namely continued and heavy shrinkage for the past seven months of heavy stocks of all kinds of food and food stuffs, imported from this country during this entire crop, on a steadily declining market, for the greater part of the year.

This is by no means an exceptional case, but is a fair sample of the average grain importer of Europe, where losses have been general and enormous; but fortunately have fallen on those, of all, the best able to bear it, and, hence the

disaster has been restricted to the houses that could stand it without failure as a rule. The effect has been however to cripple the whole export trade, as banks on the other side have refused to give importers their usual advances on new business, not only, but have forced realizations on old importations at tremendous losses in order to call in old loans made at much higher prices. The foreign element in our grain markets has, therefore, been the most inconsequential for years, as it has been our chief speculative customer, where it has not been a legitimate buyer of our products. Exporters' operations have thus been confined almost wholly to the fillings of orders for immediate wants of English millers, for wheat used in mixing with native and Indian wheat. This demand has been fair for old spring and hard winter wheats, while continental houses have been taking some new red wheat since the premium on No. 2 disappeared or fell to 1c over the option for the current month, and No. 1 Northern advanced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c premium over the same month.

This hand-to-mouth policy of the exporters of grain is likely to be pursued, in view of large stocks on the other side, carried over from last crop and imports and the good crop prospects for this year, both in the U. K. and on the continent. When, therefore, the movement of new spring wheat is added to the present free movement of old spring and new winter, it is not plain to see where a sufficient increase in the demand over the present volume of exports, is to come from, to maintain present prices, which have been sustained with difficulty on exaggerated crop damage reports, chiefly in corn, with which wheat has sympathized for the past two months, more than on any other influence. Unless we get a wet spring wheat harvest or Europe has a wet harvest, the general feeling here is that we are to see still lower prices, than yet on this crop, notwithstanding there was a growing belief, before the last advance, that we had already touched bottom prices on this crop.

Flour has only sympathized slightly with wheat the past week, and only on the higher grades, while spring low grades between \$2.00 and \$3.00 in sacks have been demoralized of late owing to heavy stocks of these flours here, which are beginning to get out of condition in this continued hot weather and are being pressed for sale at just about what exporters are a mind to offer, as the export demand is either for feed flours at \$1.60@1.90, or good bakers' Extra Springs above

\$3.00 in sacks and new Winter Straights at \$3.80@3.85 in sacks to arrive, in all of which there has been a little more doing of late, yet nothing like what was taken a year ago. But at the close even this slight improvement in demand is lost, while prices remain about steady. Otherwise the only export demand of any importance is for city mill clears for the West Indies, and even that is by no means active, though prices are maintained and uniform, as the cruel war between the city mills is over, since they have joined the happy family of trusts, by a consolidation of their mills under one concern, of which John Hecker of the Geo. V. Hecker Company is Pres., Eugene Jones of Jones & Co., Vice-Pres., George S. Jewell of the Jewell Milling Company, Sec'y, and Thos. H. McIntyre of McIntyre & Wardwell, the great receiving grain house, Treasurer. Among the directors are Mr. Moller of the Kings County Mill, Leonard Bailey of the Staten Island Mill, which five plants are put into the consolidation, which is capitalized at \$7,500,000—\$2,500,000 is in 6% bonds, \$3,000,000 8% preferred stock, and \$2,000,000 reserved stock. This amount was subscribed, the bulk of it being taken by the owners of the respective plants, the balance by members of the Produce Exchange in the grain trade. This move has been made to stop the cutting in prices between these city mills, which has been very severe at times the past year and almost continuous, with a view, some believe, on the part of the older and larger mills, of forcing the others into such a combination, though city flours have been higher than western all the year.

As to the balance of the flour market, it is comparatively steady but dull outside of fancy Michigan straights for the cracker bakers' trade, which are scarce and wanted at \$4.25 spot or Sept. and Oct., new or old, at which several mills are sold ahead. Pillsbury has advanced his price the past week from \$4.90 to \$5.00 and Gold Medal from \$4.75 to \$4.85, and the Northwestern Consolidated Mill the same, but they are not selling, though pretty free sales were made before the advance, about a week ago, at old prices. Winter straights also sold freely at \$4.10@4.25 for good to fancy brands, but now they are quiet again. Winter clears at \$4.00 for choice brands, have been wanted for the West Indies in place of City Mills at \$4.35 and these have been scarce and price as well as No. 2 Winter in sacks for the Provinces at \$2.40@2.60. But all other grades of shipping flour are flat, weak and irregular at all sorts of prices.

The Government Crop Report was awaited by the trade with unusual interest this P. M., to deny or confirm the reports of private parties of damage by the hot weather of July. It partially confirmed them, being a little lower in condition of corn, oats and spring wheat than expected. The first result was a little higher prices on the curb but there was not enough done to really establish the market.

Since the above was written in regard to the crippled condition of the export grain trade, another illuminated illustration has occurred in this trade. There is a rumor, well defined, but not officially confirmed, owing to the secrecy with which the affair is guarded, by those interested, that another big export house is in trouble and has asked to-day for time to pay for corn bought at 13c higher prices for forward delivery, and that the agent left in charge of the New York house, during the absence of the American partner in Europe, has been removed, charged with acting without authority. It is well known that the house has suffered heavy losses on shipments to the other side for months, one cargo of wheat alone showing a loss of \$12,000. But it is hoped it will pull through and hence no names are mentioned. This has been one of the heaviest exporters of the whole grain list in our market the past year and is an English house. Whether more illustrations of this kind are to be supplied to further demoralize our export trade on the beginning of the new crop year, remains to be seen. If there are not, it will be because the losers purse strings are long and not because their losses are small, for most who have done a big business on this crop are in the same boat, except where they have done a strictly commission business and such houses are few and do but little under the present joint account system, which has nearly exterminated the former. There is a case brewing in the flour trade which may test the liability of a railroad for damage to flour in transit, by putting it in unclean cars or those in which oil has been previously shipped and with the smell of which the flour has become impregnated. A similar case with steam ships has occurred, in which the steam ship company paid the damage without dispute. Another case happened in the wheat trade this week, in which 32,000 bushels No. 2 Red Wheat had to be sold at 40c a bushels discount, because of this same smell of oil. But it was commission wheat and no case will be brought against the railroad company. N. Y.

New York, Aug. 10, 1892.

OUR BUFFALO LETTER.

Death of Elmer E. Frye, a prominent grain dealer of Rochester—An effort being made to celebrate the centennial of the Erie canal—Railroads carrying grain at rates that the canal cannot compete with—As at present managed it is merely an asylum for dead-end politicians—The Niagara Tunnel and Power Co.—Millers buying largely of No. 1 hard wheat—The Attica Mills foreclosed—Personals—The Rochester Millers and second-hand Barrels—A change in the Vienna Bakery—The California mill combine—The whaleback Washburn not considered a success—Sundry notes.

ELMER E. FRYE died in Rochester of typhoid fever on the 3d inst. This announcement was a great surprise to the members of the Merchants Exchange, as few knew of his illness. No man in the grain trade was better known among millers than E. E. Frye, on account of his peculiar methods of doing business. Possessed of a hustling, tireless, indomitable spirit, he made his presence felt wherever he could drive a bargain, but he lacked that fine quality of holding friends or business relations when made. He was a member of the Merchants Exchange since 1890.

A movement is on foot, headed by the Exchange, to celebrate the centennial of the Erie canal, which will occur some time next fall. Although every effort is being made to enthrone some life in it, the subject meets with little favor among the present owners of canal boats. The canal has less life to-day than at any period since its opening. Freights are low, but even at the ruinous rates there are two hundred boats tied up for want of loads. The cyclone elevator was removed to the Erie basin last week and, with the railroads, was taking the stuff at least $\frac{1}{4}$ c under the going canal rate. What prospects are there for the water route? Gov. Flower, too, by his unwise action in vetoing the half-million appropriation for repairing the canal and lengthening the locks, has aided the railroads in their fight to kill the only enemy they have at present. With the canal dead the rail would be master of the situation and this is the end now sought.

The expense of maintaining the canal at present is enormous. It is simply a political feeder for the party in power. I do not think the idea was ever published, but it is original as far as this letter is concerned, and well worth serious contemplation by the true friends of the canal. As at present seen, the collector of statistics has 10 men under him in the office drawing from \$800 to \$1,500 for the season and the same is true, in proportion to importance of offices along the line. Besides these there are superintendents, section bosses and a thousand other minor positions, all sapping the life out of the appropriation, which

the country legislator is yearly fighting hard to sink into everlasting hell. Two men could do the work in Buffalo and do it better than the gang now employed. A like reduction in every office along the line, would make a saving sufficient, in a few years, to lengthening the locks and bottom it out. But there is politics in everything, even churches, and such a sweeping reform as is proposed here, could not be entertained for a moment, with the Sheehan-Flower gang in power—and they have two more years of it.

The Canadian Niagara Power Company has been organized to develop the power of Horse-shoe Falls on the Canadian side. It is, however, understood, that the Tunnel Company on the Yankee side of the river has obtained the rights enjoyed by the Canadian company, and also secured control of many acres of land on that side of the brink. Not a dollar's worth of stock in this enterprise can be obtained now at any price, and millions have been offered to complete it, from all parts of the world.

Miller Mathews says his Arcade building will not be finished until next spring. If any of the readers of the *United States Miller* comes this way, it would be worth his while to examine into the matter of Arcade building. That structure is going to pay big.

Our millers have been purchasing more No. 1 hard during the past week, than in the six months previous. There is something in the wind, which none of the knowing ones are willing to let chaps like myself find out.

Mr. Alexander Mann has gone to Boston to visit friends. His stay here was short and sweet, but it is hoped he will see his way back to Buffalo, as the inducements offered, according to his friends, are much more congenial than at the Hub. Still he is supposed to know best.

The foreclosure sale of the Attica Mills was no surprise to the millers in this section of the state. The mill has been known as a "loser" for years past, but with the many improvements put in by Eldred a change was expected. The latter sold out to Joseph Bork, who in turn gave it to his son, and all went on smoothly for nine months, when trouble commenced. Now, the peculiar part of the transaction is, that Bork was owner of the Lyceum theater, and after some hocus pocus procedure, Mr. Eldred got possession of the play house. Bork is in a straightened financial condition and the other one was no better off when Bork helped him out. One good turn deserves another.

Mr. S. S. Guthrie is around again, looking very well.

Mr. Charles Crittenden, of Minneapolis, is in town ostensibly on a visit to his father and mother, but, it is quietly rumored, will not return alone. Several other weddings among the grain fraternity are talked of.

The Rochester Board of Health is investigating the use of second-hand barrels by millers. A most deplorable state of affairs was found in many of the bakeries. Mouldy and dirty barrels had been used until their condition had become positively filthy. The millers of Rochester claim they were compelled to take back the barrels or lose custom. An ordinance was passed imposing a penalty on any person who shall convey flour or human food in barrels, casks, boxes or any receptacle that has become musty or otherwise polluted. Buffalo needs just such a law, as there are bakers and millers here small enough to imperil the lives of a community for the sake of saving 8 or 10 cents. Several attempts have been made to prevent the use of second hand barrels in this city, but have failed for want of united action. The new charter, however, gives the Board of Health more power, and another push will be made soon, against this pernicious practice.

Thomas Ryan's mill-elevator took a cargo of wheat out of the small schooner Mitchell. It was the first work of this new house. Curious enough, too, the cost of elevating was fixed at \$90, and the cargo ran short just 90 bushels.

The Vienna bakery, the largest of its kind in Buffalo, is under a new management. Smith, Falke & Co. has been succeeded by Smith, Collins & Co. Mr. H. J. Harvey, the miller, keeps his interest in the bakery, while Mr. Falk receives a certain share of the profits and is retired. W. H. Collins was in the coal business.

The rapid handling of the immense quantities of flour by rail, not to mention the enormous grain shipments is surprising to our old and retired grain shippers. Still, they do not think that the railroads are improving their road-beds and equipment yearly, while the canal is the same as it was during their time, long ago. The railroads of Buffalo consider 60,000 barrels of flour and half a million bushels of grain a fair day's work. This would represent nearly a million bushels to the canal, but it is safe to say that not in its palmiest days has the canal taken over 400,000 bushels per day, and then "things were lively."

The big carriers from Lake Superior ports are not coming down with straight loads of

flour as frequently as last year, but the aggregate receipts show a much larger movement by nearly half a million barrels. As to rates, it is impossible to state what they are. Agreements are signed one day and immediately steps taken to break them.

The new crop of red winter is not as good as last year, at least so far as present receipts are concerned. The bulk of the receipts grade No. 3 X red.

I see by a dispatch from the Pacific coast that a flour mill combine, which includes all the mills in California, has been formed. It is to be known as the Perry Flour Company, and Horace Davis is president. Now this seems the only solution to the problem of how to make milling profitable, unless the millers individually agree not to keep on cutting each other's wind pipes as they are doing. Of the two the "combine" offers the safest inducements.

Nearly every firm here with sufficient capital to do so, is taking on a little jag of No. 1 Northern wheat, with the expectation that the price, before new wheat comes in, will give them a profit. Millers are buying heavily, and as they keep well posted on the crop outlook, it is fair to presume that someone is taking stock in the reports of damage to the new crop. Private letters from the best authority change favorable views early in the season very materially.

The big whaleback, Washburn, which arrived here with flour last week, is said to be a failure. Her hatches are so far away from the dock that the additional labor and time taken to unload makes her unprofitable as a flour carrier. It took three men to land one barrel of flour on the dock, and the gang struck for higher pay.

The Northwestern Consolidated has leased the Lehigh flour house.

A few cargoes of corn from Duluth were received here a week ago, and although of a measly appearance, sold at a good round figure for poor No. 3. The best way to handle this Northwestern corn is to sell it as soon as it lands here, no matter how dry it feels, as it has a great notion of getting hot in this climate.

The canal centennial is taking up all the spare time of the Merchants Exchange these warm days. Half a dozen meetings have been held, and at the last one \$500 was appropriated towards the affair, which is expected to be held in this city.

Charles M. Howe, once a high-flyer in the grain trade, has skipped to Canada. Of late he has been in the real estate business and was said to be making big money, on the strength of which he managed to get into

debt to the amount of \$160,000. His friends were taken in, mostly. Howe was once with Steve Sherman, and later managed the grain department of A. P. Wight & Son, whom he put in the hole, it was said, for quite a sum. Charley will now find a congenial spirit in Wilson H. Sherman, who is sojourning in Canada.

Two large passenger steamers will be built at Cleveland to run between that port and Buffalo next year. Nothing is as sure to pay as this new idea. With a \$2 rate from Cleveland to Buffalo what a rush of Ohio people to see the Falls, and with a cheap rate back, the Queen City can fill these fast steamers every trip. We are coming to the age of water travel again. The new steamers are to run at least 19 miles per hour.

Harvey & Henry started up their rye mill this week. This product has been steadily declining and offerings are said to be at \$4.00@4.15 for the best.

A hand to mouth trade in patents exists, and with quotations at \$4.60@4.70, there is no money in the sale of flour at present. Winters are selling at \$4.40@4.50 in car-load lots for the top grades.

All the mills are now running full time, the exception being the Urban mill, which keeps it up night and day, only stopping on Sunday during church hours. It beats the trade to find out what becomes of this big output, but every barrel is spoken for before it is ready to deliver.

Mr. Isaac Shermerhorn is again on the road to wealth. He was perhaps the first "plunger" in wheat in Buffalo, and by sticking to it lost a fortune in the twenty-five or thirty years he tried to beat the board. He lasted longer than the four score and ten gone to the wall during the last fifteen years. "Luck must change" is the gambler's motto. That he may regain his pile and live to enjoy it is the wish of his old friends who have followed him through many trying years.

Quite a number of our "operators" have the oil fever bad. The "pointer" is that a big deal is hatching, and oil at 50 or 53 cents is a purchase. Nothing has been done in this commodity for three or four years past in Buffalo, in fact, the same thing may be said for other speculative centers, and it certainly looks as if a "whirl" would be in order. "It is cheap and we are buying it for an upward turn at this end of the line" is the way one individual, on the inside, writes to an old and esteemed friend.

Some queer statements in the Northwestern Teapot: Pillsbury flour is known to be above anything else on the market; samples of what are

called new hard wheat have been put on 'Change, but are not remarkably fine, from Kansas, and can never amount to much.

Mr. F. Wallace, of the Cataract mills, is making some of his old time sharp trades again. The finest samples of Northern wheat find their way to him and are always purchased at a bargain. Wallace says little, but as old Harper of Chicago remarked of him some years ago: "He acted wise, looked wise, and I am damned if he wasn't both."

The Reading railroad has purchased a large lot for a freight yard and has rented a store on Main street, below Seneca, for the use of express business. The sign, American Express office, is already over the door. The Reading means business.

The Russell-Miller Milling Company has awarded the contract for building its new mill at West Superior to the John T. Noye Manufacturing Company of Buffalo; capacity, 1,500 bbls. Like all the work done by this company, it will be the best that can be produced.

It will not do to close this letter without saying one word about Mr. Newman, the great Akron miller. Sales of flour were made in St. Louis to come to Buffalo at 75 cents under the prices prevailing here. Now Mr. Newman proposes that that miller be taken out and shot and that every miller in the United States be compelled to witness the fool killing.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1892.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Prices, the lowest within the century, with one exception—Crops nearly ready for the harvester, only a week to two weeks late—The rye crop not a large one—Flour quotations—Co-operative millers.

NEARLY the whole month of July has been cloudy, changeable and cold for the time of the year, and the corn market with large stocks as a drag, have fallen still lower, until the British wheat average stepped down to 29s. 1d. per quarter, which is the lowest price recorded during the present century, with the exception of one brief epoch in June 1889. Although the price has recovered somewhat, much improvement is not to be expected, as the new English wheat is now being cut, and harvest will be in full swing in a few days, if the weather is at all suitable. In spite of the lateness of the crops at the commencement of the summer, harvest is only about a week later than usual on light soils in the early districts, and a fortnight elsewhere. Will wheat be sold cheaper during the next few months than now? is a question being asked by

nearly every speculator. Some think, that the only way the market values will recover, is by "rumors of war," while others hope, that Count Capri-vi's wish, expressed in the *Reichstag* last summer, that the "German people would take to consuming wheat instead of rye," will be fulfilled in a sufficient measure, for it to be stated that there is an increased wheat consumption, as speculation will then raise the market a bit. The official Hungarian crop returns, published on the 16th of July at Budapest, give the following estimates of the yield:

Percentage of Acreage sown.			
Yield.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.
Below the average.	16.60	35.27	19.36
A full average.	35.23	58.92	68.44
Above the average.	13.17	5.81	12.20

Throughout the Continent the rye crop has been secured, but is not a large yield anywhere; in France it is probably an average, and the price is only 27s. per qr.; in Germany and Russia a higher price prevails. The French wheat crop is rather under average, but of good weight and quality, and many good judges say that such will be the general character of this year's wheat, both in England and in America, as well as on the Continent. At to-day's Mark Lane Market, wheat was slow of sale, and the following prices was required for English flours, viz: "Town Households," 25s 6d per sack of 280lbs.; "Seconds," 23s per 280 lbs.; "Town Whites," 28s per sack and country made flours from 21s to 24s 6d per sack of 280 lbs. American flour was quoted at the following prices for the principal marks (ex-store):

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR—			
Pillsbury best.	27s 6d	27s	6d
do "improved straight"	27s	27s	
Morrison's superlative	27s	27s	
Washburn gold medal	28s	28s	
do superlative	28s 6d	28s	6d
do "No. 1"	28s 6d	28s	6d
"Iron Duke"	28s 6d	28s	6d
Crown Prince	28s	28s	
Nicollet	28s	28s	
Columbia superlative	27s 6d	27s	6d
Climax	28s	28s	
MINNESOTA FLOUR—			
Frederick Mills Patent Magnolia	28s	28s	
MILWAUKEE FLOUR—			
Stern's patent	27s	27s	
do bakers'	27s	27s	
Manigold patent	27s	27s	
do bakers'	27s	27s	
Daisy Mills Tip Top patent	27s 6d	27s	6d
do bakers'	27s	27s	
Sunshine patent	27s 6d	27s	6d
Sanderson's best	27s 6d	27s	6d
do Lac la Belle	27s 6d	27s	6d

Hungarian flour (ex. store): Improved 36s, EOP 5 stars 37s, Alta 36s, Victoria Empress 37s 6d, Queens 36s 6d, Six Eagles 36s, Royal Sovereign 36s 6d, Five Tulips 36, Six Anchors 37s 6d, per 280 lbs.

The election of members for the new parliament, which assembles to-morrow, is now complete, and amongst its members is Mr. William Smith, member of the firm of Messrs. Walmsby & Smith, of Lancaster. Mr. Smith, who is a Liberal Gladstonian in politics, is the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Smith, of Lancaster, and was born June 14, 1849. He is a councillor and magistrate of the

borough of Lancaster and is serving the office of mayor of Lancaster for the current year. Mr. Smith is also vice-president and member of council for the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society, president of the Lancashire Agricultural Society, member of council of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, and a member of the Eighty Club.

A large co-operative milling concern, the Halifax Flour Society, have just issued their nineteenth half yearly report and balance sheet, which is exceedingly gratifying, considering the great depression there has been in the milling trade during the last four or five months. The report states that "milling operations have been carried on under exceptional circumstances during the past half year, consequent on a sudden and totally unexpected fall in prices early in the year, which resulted in considerable loss on the stocks then held, while during the remainder of the period a further gradual decline has taken place, until flour values are almost 25 per cent less now than in January last. These conditions are unfavorable to the making of good profits, and they naturally induce buyers of flour to hold small stocks; and yet your directors have to report an increase in the flour sales of 4,432 sacks over last half year, and of 12,200 over the corresponding period of the previous year; and while the profit is a little below previous periods they consider it, under the circumstances, to be highly satisfactory. The net sales are £142,379, or £7,880 less than those of the previous half-year, but £12,412 in excess of the corresponding period of last year. After meeting all trade charges, including £2,201 for interest, £1,350 depreciation, and £688 for horses, sacks and general repairs, the net profit amounts to £9,014 2s 0½d., which will admit of a dividend of 1½ in the £ on all members' purchases, and leave £264 2s. 0½d. for the reserve fund. Steady progress is being made with the railway siding, and it is expected to be ready for the society's use before the winter months set in. Your directors are pleased to report that the machinery has been more continuously employed during the past six months than at any previous period, and at the present rate of progress the full capacity of the entire plant will be utilized in another twelve months. They desire to point out that there is space for a further plant capable of producing almost 50,000 sacks of flour per annum, and your directors will never rest satisfied until every part of your splendid mill is used to the best possible advantage, and they ask for your continued as-

sistance to enable them to bring about these results."

Talking of Co-operative Societies, reminds me of the death of a well known milling engineer, who I met at the opening of the Newcastle Co-operative Mill some two years ago, Mr. J. Salkeld Robinson, of the firm of Messrs Thomas Robinson & Son, Limited, of Rochdale. Mr. Robinson, who possessed indomitable energy and sound judgment, had been in failing health for some two years, but his loss, at the comparatively early age of 43, will be long felt by those who held him in high esteem and regard. The Railway Works, Rochdale, were founded by the grandfather of the late Mr. J. Salkeld Robinson in the earlier part of this century, and continued by Mr. J. Salkeld Robinson's father, until his death in the year 1877, when the firm was turned into a limited liability company, with Mr. J. Salkeld Robinson as chairman. His brothers Messrs Thomas, Charles and Arthur, who were associated with him on the board of directorate, and are still connected with the business have lost in him not only their efficient chairman, but an elder brother in the true sense of the term. X. Y. Z.

LONDON, August 3, 1892.

TEKOA, Wash., July 18, 1892.

Editor of the U. S. Miller,

Dear Sir:—Will you inform the many readers of your paper through your columns that Tekoa, Washington, is in need of a flour mill, and that a fine location is offered to the right person establishing a plant at this place. Tekoa is located in the midst of one of the richest wheat growing belts this side of the rocky mountains, has a splendid sale for her products being located at the gateway of the great Coeur D'Alene mining district, she has a population of a thousand, is putting in an elaborate system of water works, has good schools, churches and people. Trusting that you will make an item of this matter we are as ever yours to command.

SPARKS BROS.

P. S. Gentlemen, any letters of inquiry addressed to us or to Post Office box 43 will receive prompt attention.

JUDGE NEWMAN has filed his decision at Whitehall, Wis., in the Osseo back-water case of Field Bros. vs. Linderman, which has been on trial the past month. After the testimony was taken, on May 4, the judge, with an hydraulic engineer and a practical miller, viewed the premises and made a practical test, by operating both mills. From this the judge's feelings were wholly with the defendant, and the costs of suit were taxed to plaintiff. The litigation was the heaviest ever known in Trempealeau county courts, and the expense ran up into the thousands. The amount sued for was \$20,000.

THE NORDYKE & MARMON BRAN PACKER.

THIS invention, formerly known as the "Falcon Bran Packer," was suggested by the needs of those millers doing, at times, export business in bran, and has finally resulted in the perfection of a machine capable of packing an equal weight of soft light bran in the same space required by the same number of pounds of hard packed flour and in packages of sizes suited to either export or domestic demands, at the same time packing much faster and requiring far less power, as is claimed, than any other bran packer ever made.

In the operation of packing, the bran is first let into the large hopper back of the machine, then, following into the funnel, it is force-fed down through the tube by the auger, which is constantly revolving, at the same time having an up and down stroke, and in its downward stroke forces the bran into the sack. As the up and down stroke of the auger is caused by the crank on the lower gear, and this movement is reinforced by the balance wheel, it is apparent how the bran is compressed after it is screwed down. Therefore it needs no argument to prove that power is more effectively applied than in packers generally. This machine delivers the incoming bran at the center of the package. Many other machines rub the incoming bran on the surface, and the result is that under the large augers there is a constant friction-brake using full power from the start until the bag is full. In this packer about half the bran is put in the sack with scarcely any power. To illustrate the packing as it progresses we provide sketches 1, 2, 3 and 4. The bran rising up around the tube fills the sack, and when full the compression begins, (see Fig. 2), and not until then is much power used, and even then it is evident that the auger meets with but little resistance on its up stroke, and with but little more on the commencement of its down stroke, which resistance increases until it reaches its lowest point, where the maximum pressure is attained, and at the point where the fly-wheel exerts its power, (see fig. 3). As soon as the density of the bran increases at the end of the tube sufficiently to force down the platform, then compression is perfected throughout the sack as the platform descends, (see fig. 4), and when the platform goes downward to the proper point, it springs the trip, which allows the weighted valve to close, thus cutting off the inflowing bran.

The machine, however, does not stop when the sack is full

the bran is simply cut off, thereby avoiding scattered labor, bran, and the objectionable crash and injurious effects of stopping and starting as experienced with other packers. As soon as the filled sack is taken out of the jacket, the platform ascends automatically and gently, so that the operator finds it ready for slipping an empty sack over the tube, and then by one movement closes the jacket, thereby setting the trip, which at the same time opens the valve and packing again begins. When the sacks are previously sewed, all excepting a hole to admit the tube, no jacket is necessary, but with this packer the mouth

weight of packed flour. 3. Packs fifty per cent faster than other machines. 4th. More durable and less noisy. 5th. Will pack in any desirable size of sack without change of auger.

While of paramount advantage to the export trade on account of its packing bran into like bulk required by packed flour, it also enables the miller to deliver bran to the home trade in a convenient form in cheap sacks, doing away entirely with bulk shipments with its attendant waste, besides the further advantages of a material saving in freights and handling, and also facilitates invoicing stock on hand

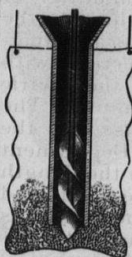


FIG. 1.

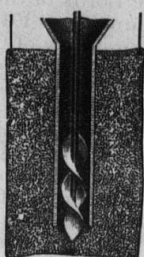


FIG. 2.

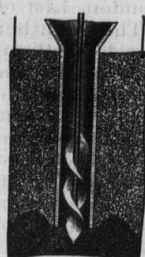
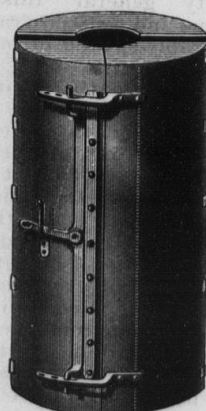
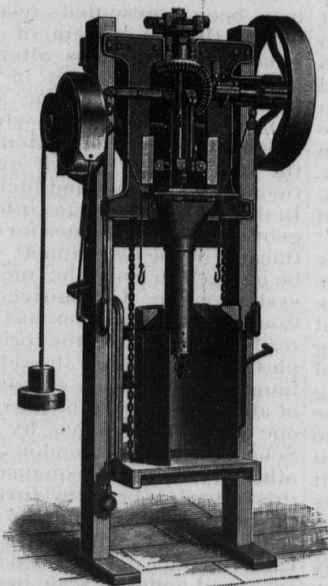


FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



JACKET.

of the sack is closed by the jacket (see illustration) around the tube, so open sacks can be used. In the jacket used with this machine the defects of the old style are remedied. There is but one latch, which cannot possibly "hang." This latch has adjustments to change the circumference around the jacket to fit the various sizes in the same nominal sized sacks, thus avoiding all bursting.

The guaranteed advantages over other packers are: 1st. Less than one half the power is required to pack an equal quantity of bran. 2. Easily packs an equal weight of bran in packages of same size and

at any time. The sack is worth the small additional amount charged for it, and is gladly paid for by the customer as, besides the use of the sack, he gets his feed in a much more convenient form.

Large millers have experienced considerable annoyance in handling bran, occasioned by the unsatisfactory appliances for packing it, and have been looking forward to the perfection of this packer with a considerable degree of anticipation as a means of relief, and now that it has been secured by the Nordyke & Marmon Co., and has passed the experimental stage, it insures a perfect working machine and the re-

lief so long desired, and, all things considered, at a very reasonable price, which will be quoted upon application to the manufacturers, who will also mail a descriptive circular and such other information regarding it as may be desired. They will also send descriptive circulars and quote prices on any article employed in any branch of milling, and also estimate on complete mills on both roller and stone systems, which they furnish complete in sizes to suit the requirements of their customers. Their long and successful career in this line of manufacturing, during which time they have studied the conditions incident to the different localities both in the United States and foreign countries, enables them to furnish machinery and systems especially adapted to the peculiar demands of any locality at home or abroad. Their export business has assumed very flattering proportions, and their goods meet with much favor on account of the efforts made by them to conform to the demands of their foreign customers, so far as practicable, in all details. Those interested in milling, either at present or prospectively, will serve their best interests by corresponding with the Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, and securing their latest catalogue, in which there are many items of interest to the trade.

RYE FLOUR MILLERS.

A conference between representative rye flour millers of the East was held at Albany, N. Y., July 21. The object of the meeting was to take action which would better the condition of the milling business. Reports showed that not a single miller had made a dollar of profit in his business during the last six months. A basis of profit was discussed, and it was finally adopted as the sense of the meeting that the millers might reasonably expect an average profit of 30 cents a barrel on the rye flour they make. It was also adopted as the sense of the meeting that, "It is not the purpose of the rye millers to fix from time to time the price to be paid for rye, nor the prices at which the product from milling rye shall be sold. Neither is it their purpose to attempt to prescribe methods of carrying on the business of rye milling or interfere in any way with a miller as to how he shall run his business, but the sole purpose is to endeavor to make the business pay a profit commensurate with its risks." The fact that many millers were adulterating their products with wheat and other mixtures, which lessened the price, came in for severe censure.

MINNEAPOLIS SIDE OF THE WHEAT RATE CASE.

THE Washington attorneys who represent Minneapolis in the rate discrimination case, filed their briefs with the interstate commerce commission Aug. 12. The evidence taken at the hearings in Minneapolis and Washington is reviewed at great length, and in the arguments many points are brought out showing that Minneapolis has been injured. The point is made that the Minneapolis millers swear that they are doing business without profit and even at actual loss; their competitors at Duluth, who intervene against them admit upon the stand actual profits of 15 per cent per annum. This is the direct result of this discrimination because the Minneapolis mills and the Duluth mills are running to-day under the same system of machinery for manufacturing and the former have the advantage of water power. The plaintiffs' attorneys hold that the respondents admit the discrimination which Minneapolis suffers, but defend it as within the law. The attorneys deny that this is true. They add:

"Each of the grounds on which Minneapolis asks reduction in rates is fully proven; each is recognized by the law and reinforced by the decisions of this commission. Distance, volume of traffic and equality between localities are primary and controlling conditions of rate making. The case here presented is within both the letter and spirit of the interstate commerce law; within the intent and vision of the legislature which enacted it, and we submit equally within the power of this commission to administer the requisite relief thereunder in accordance with the complainants' prayer."

EUROPEAN CROPS.

A LONDON special to The New York Post intimates the Russia wheat crop at 190,000,000 bushels against 178,000,000 bushels in 1891, 206,000,000 bushels in 1890 and 304,000,000 bushels in 1889.

BULGARIAN CROPS. Sophia, July 29. The crops in Bulgaria are generally good, and in many districts excellent. The reports from the tithe offices show that the yield of wheat is 50 per cent above that of last year, when it amounted to 950,000 tons.

INDIA is becoming a formidable rival to Russia, says the Levant Herald, in the production of wheat. The exports of India wheat to Europe in 1890 was 672,125 tons; in 1891 it was 1,397,466 tons, or more than doubled, and the exports for

1892 have more than quintupled, reaching 6,842,000 tons.

BEERBOHM says indications point to European importing countries requiring 300,000,000 bushels wheat against about 372,000,000 bushels in the season which is now closing. What the exporting countries may be able to supply is also to some extent a matter of conjecture; but if, as seems probable, Russia will not be able to spare more than 48,000,000 bushels. America's surplus at present estimated at 160,000,000 bushels will not be found too much, and will, moreover, not be so easily attracted at 30s per quarter as it was last season at 40s per quarter.

BEERBOHM's London List of July 29 says: The weather during the past week has been decidedly more favorable for the crops, which have made good progress. The previous absence of sunshine, however, is still visible in the backward state of the wheat plant, which in the earlier districts will not be ready to cut before the 1st of August. The crop, meanwhile, is reported to be looking well in the south and west and in the midlands, but along the east coast, and in the northern countries, satisfaction is much less general. The barley and oat crops are well spoken of on the whole; oat cutting in the southern countries has been pretty general this week. Beans and pease are rather unfavorably spoken of in several districts.

In France the weather has also been favorable for the harvest, and in a few days wheat cutting will be general in the important wheat growing districts of the north and northwest. Until threshing is pretty well advanced in these districts it will be difficult to form any really reliable opinion of the crop. Meanwhile few, if any, commercial estimates exceed 36 million quarters. The barley crop is expected to turn out better in point of quantity than was at one time thought, and oats also have considerably improved.

In Germany also the weather has been more favorable this week, but the harvest is later than usual. Wheat is described as an irregular crop, but rye and barley as satisfactory; oats are less promising, but potatoes are expected to show good results. From Australia the reports continue favorable. In Hungary wheat finally indicates barely an average, rye is rather better, and barley and oats good average crops. In Bulgaria and Servia the crops have yielded very well; but from Roumania the reports are somewhat conflicting.

In Russia the wheat and rye crops are now officially estimated to promise below an

average, but barley and oats are rather above an ordinary average. From Italy it is now reported that the wheat crop will not much exceed 14 million quarters, against 15½ millions last year, and over 16 millions in 1890; in this case Italy will have to import about 4 million quarters. Spain too has not so good a crop as last year, and Algeria, which in some seasons spares 750,000 quarters for France, has a very short crop this year.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

THE New Decimal Association, whose headquarters are at Botolph House, Eastcheap, London, has memorialized the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education on the desirability of taking an important step in connection with the introduction of the metric system in this country. The May examinations of the Science and Art Department are known through the length and breadth of the land, and much has been done by means of these examinations to popularize and extend technical study. The memorial which has been presented recommends that in certain of the science examinations alternative questions be given in future, based on the metric system of measurement, which may be taken at the option of the candidate in lieu of questions based on feet and inches. In this way the large and intelligent class of candidates for certificates of the department will be induced to learn the metric system. The Committee of Council on Education has already ordered that the principles of this system should be taught in the higher standards of all elementary schools; and one of the steps taken by the School Boards of London and other towns in consequence of this order has been to furnish the pupil teachers and advanced scholars with boxwood rules having a decimalized inch scale and a metric scale in juxtaposition. In addition to this, colored wall charts of the metric weights and measures are used, and in this way the rising generation will to a great extent be prepared for the introduction of these weights and measures in future. (London Daily Graphic.)

Dr. B. A. Gould, president of the American Metrological Society, writes from Germany that at the quinquennial session of the Geographical International Congress held in Bern August 10-17 there were about 280 delegates and representatives from all countries. At this Congress was passed the following resolution, on August 14th:

"The Geographical Congress entreats Englishmen of science

American Steam Gauge Co.

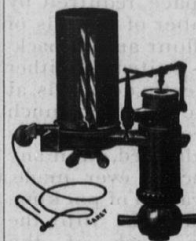
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STEAM GAUGES.

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THOMPSON'S
IMPROVED
INDICATOR.

Over 2,500 in use.

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American Pop Safety Valves

For Locomotive, Stationary and Portable Boilers, and Instruments Incidental to the use of Steam.

Send for Price List I.

36 CHARDON ST.,

SEND FOR CATALOGUE K. BOSTON, MASS.

BRANCHES:

NEW YORK, N.Y., CHICAGO, ILL.,
51 John Street. 16 N. Canal St.

to desist in future from the use of their ancient units of weight and measure in scientific and technical publications, and to employ those of the metric system only."

This resolution was passed with immense enthusiasm; the applause and cheering lasted for nearly five minutes, and the vote was unanimous.

In connection with this allow me to state that the American Metrological Society has prepared a petition asking Congress to pass the following act:

"That on and after July 1st, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures authorized by the act of Congress approved July 28th, 1866, shall be used exclusively in the customs service in the United States."

Such petition we desire to circulate widely among those desiring to sign it, and we ask each signer to mail it to his representative in Congress.

The American Metrological Society has prepared a simple and excellent chart of the metric system which, for educational purposes, it will mail to any one asking for it for the cost price, 10 cents in stamps. Address Secretary of American Metrological Society, No. 41 East 49th Street, New York City. Copies of the petition can be had at the same address.

JOHN K. REES,

Secretary Am. Met. Society.
New York, Sept. 24th, 1891.

OLD JOHN HENRY.

Old John's jes made o' the commonest stuff—
Old John Henry—
He's tough, I reckon—but none too tough—
"Too much, though, 's better than not enough!"
Says old John Henry.
He does his best; and when his best's bad
He don't fret none, nor he don't get sad—
He simply 'tows it's the best he had.
Old John Henry.
His doctern's jest o' the plainest brand—
Old John Henry—
"A smilin' face and a hearty hand
'S a religion 'at all folks understand,"
Says old John Henry.
He's stowed up some with the rheumatiz,
And they han't no shine on them shoes o' his,
And his hair han't cut, but his eye-teeth is!
Old John Henry.
He feeds hisself when the stock's all fed,
Old John Henry.
And "sleeps like a babe" when he goes to bed,
"And dreams of heaven and home-made bread!"
Says old John Henry.
He an't refined as he ort to be
To fit the statutes of poetry,
Nor his clothes don't fit him but he fits me—
Old John Henry.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE Midsummer Holiday Century contains a number of complete stories, including "The Philosophy of Relative Existences," a ghost story which is said to reverse some of the old traditions, by Frank R. Stockton, and "The Colonel's Last Campaign," by the author of "Mr. Cutting, the Night Editor," and with illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson.

HARPER & BROTHERS have just ready for publication *The Danube: from the Black Forest to the Black Sea*, by F. D. Millet, richly illustrated by the author and Alfred Parsons; *A Family Canoe Trip*, by Florence Waters Snedeker, illustrated; *The Woodman*, a novel, by M. Guernay de Beaurepaire, Procurer-General of France, translated by Mrs. John Simpson; *The Principles of Ethics*, by Professor Borden P. Bowne, of the Boston University.

THE next number of *Harper's Weekly*, published August 17th, will contain illustrated articles on the clubs of Chicago; on the State Buildings at the Columbian Exposition; on the Statue of Columbus presented by the Italian Government; on the Anarchists of New York and their haunts; on the Yacht-Races, etc., etc. There will also be the usual interesting variety of timely articles on current topics, short stories and poems, making all together a very attractive and valuable number.

THE August WIDE AWAKE is a veritable vacation number, and indeed is so labelled upon its cover. It is full of the scent and spirit of sea and shore, of mountain and lake and forest. It is especially noticeable for short, practical papers on out-of-door doings: "How I Botanize," Annie Sawyer Downs; "Starboard and Port," Capt. Julius A. Palmer, jr.; "Let's have a Fire," Willis Boyd Allen; "How not to get Lost," Prof. Charles E. Fay; "Hints for Trampers," Charles M. Skinner; "How to put Paddles on a Rowboat," Vesper L. George; and such summer articles as "Sport in the Water," by Alexander Black; "A Mountain Pageant," by Mrs. A. G. Lewis; "The Sea-serpent," by Dr. Samuel Kneeland. The poetry is contributed by Susan Hartley, M. F. Butts, Zitella Cocke, Martha Perry Lowe, Robert Beverly Hale, John B. Tabb, and others, and the illustrations and the departments are equally attractive. The vacation Wide Awake is surely well fitted to be a real vacation companion. Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On news-stands, or sent post-paid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE bill of fare of the August *New England Magazine* is a very

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For special figures mention this paper.

varied and attractive one, presenting rather more fiction than usual for the hotel piazza and the hammock under the trees. The number opens with an interesting description of the picturesque old fishing town of Gloucester and beautiful Cape Ann, by Edwin A. Start; it is fully illustrated by J. B. Foster, Jo. H. Hatfield, and Louis A. Holman; J. Whidden Graham writes a very very forcible paper on "Just Taxation," in which he arrives at some of Henry George's conclusions by a different method; Joseph Kirkland contributes a well written account of "The Chicago Fire"; Don Juan S. Attwell describes "The Argentine Republic" with a historical survey of its early days and progress, and a comprehensive account of its contemporary development in commerce, education and civil government; in "Professions or Trades for Workingmen's Boys," Forrest Morgan makes a strong protest against the snobbishness that would close the professions to the sons of poor men; Kate Gannett Wells in "Free Summer Pleasures for the People of Boston," attempts to furnish a scheme for providing healthful recreation and amusement for the poor of our large cities who are imprisoned all summer in the hot streets; William Earle Baldwin contributes a good story, "Off Monomoy Point," appropriate to the season. The poets of the number are Julie M. Lippmann, Clinton Scollard, and Arthur S. Salmon. At the Editor's Table Edwin D. Mead presides as usual, writing of William Clarke's study of Walt Whitman just published in England, and making it a text of a very strong paper on Whitman's work and influence.

Odd and Even.

BINKS—What do you suppose two such odd people as Mr. and Mrs. Scrapple are ever got married for?

JINKS—To get even, I presume.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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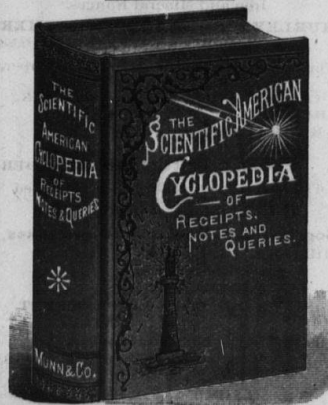
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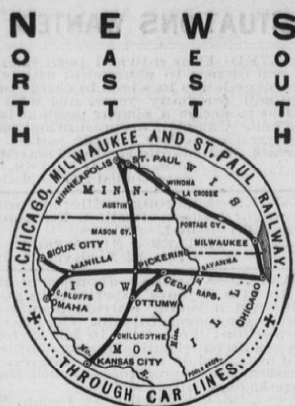
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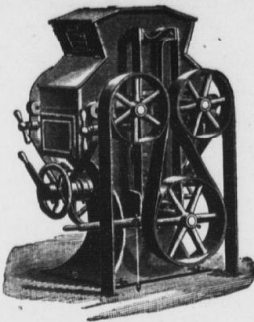
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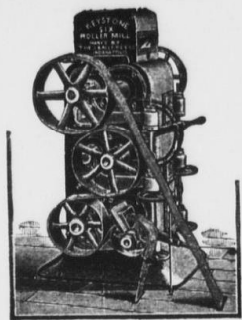
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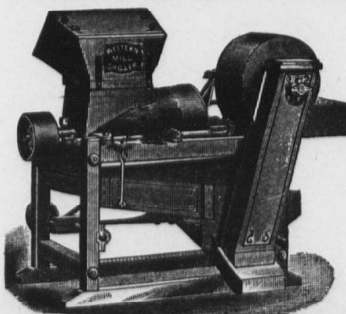
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THE BRADFORD MILL CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.



THE "WESTERN" MILL SHELDER.

The Most Compact, Durable,
Best Sheller and Best Cleaner.

Takes up but little room, runs at low rate of
speed, requires no attention. It is
in every respect the

Best Sheller ever offered to the Public

Please mention this paper.

Write for full particulars to

Manufacturers of "Western"
Shellers, Cleaners, Separators, and all kinds of
Elevator Machinery.

UNION IRON WORKS,

DECATUR, ILL.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

ESTABLISHED 1846

J. B. A. KERN & SON Merchant Millers

Capacity 2,000 Barrels per Day.

MILWAUKEE,

Manufacturers of Choice Minnesota and Dakota
Hard Wheat Flour.

WIS.

RYE FLOUR

We Invite Correspondence from

Cash Buyers.



By most approved roller process,
guaranteed the best and purest rye
flour manufactured.

THEY COME FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

The

We are much pleased with Scalper, and find it meets all expectations.

ALLEN & TRELEVAN,
FOND DU LAC, WIS.

New

We are well pleased with the way it has improved our flour, and the little attention it requires.

C. R. COOLAY & SON,
HARTFORD CITY, IND.

Era

Have had ample time to test the machine, and are much pleased with our deal.

N. H. NEUPKUP & CO.,
COOK VALLEY, WIS.

Scalper

Have ground both winter and spring wheat and everybody about the mill is delighted with its work on either.

W. S. VARNER,
ALEXANDRIA, PA.

We are much pleased with machine, and can give it a good recommend.

A. R. SPRAGUE & CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Does not scour the stock.

Small Space.

Enclosed find check for Scalper. I am well pleased with it. It is doing what you claimed for it.

W. E. FITE,
BOONE TERRE, MO.

Prices Low.

We are well pleased with it, and consider it the best machine in the market today.

GARTER, SHEPHERD & CO.,
HANNIBAL, MO.

Trial Allowed.

Has very large capacity.

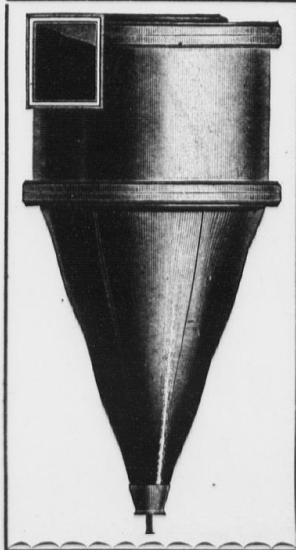
Little Power.

We consider it the greatest improvement we have made in our mill for years.

NEAL BROS. & CO.,
PORTLAND, IND.

FOR CIRCULARS, PRICES, ETC., ADDRESS

Superlative Purifier Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.



The Vortex Dust Collector

FOR
**GRAIN CLEANERS, PURIFIERS,
AND ALL DUST PRODUCING MACHINES.**

Guaranteed to do as good work as any Collector on the market.

TRIAL ALLOWED.

PRICES LOW.

FOR CIRCULARS, DISCOUNTS, ETC., ADDRESS

VORTEX DUST COLLECTOR CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.